Activity: Park Management
Subactivity: Resource Stewardship

Subactivity Summary

Program Components	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 CR	FY 2008			Change From FY 2007 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Natural Resources Research Support ($000)	9,508	9,641	+177	+25	9,843	+202
Natural Resources Management ($000)	189,629	196,133	+4,016	+14,649	214,798	+18,665
Everglades Restoration and Research ($000)	9,746	9,829	+136	0	9,965	+136
Cultural Resources Applied Research ($000)	18,328	19,539	+469	+111	20,119	+580
Cultural Resources Management ($000)	78,027	79,126	+2,275	+11,778	93,179	+14,053
Resources Protection ($000)	47,681	48,179	+806	+545	49,530	+1,351
Resource Stewardship ($000)	**352,919**	**362,447**	**+7,879**	**+27,108**	**397,434**	**+34,987**
Total FTE Requirements	*2,619*	*2,634*	*0*	*+142*	*2,776*	*+142*
Impact of the CR		[-9,425]		[+9,425]		

Summary of FY 2008 Program Changes for Resource Stewardship

Request Component	($000)	FTE	Page #
• Targeted Park Base Increases for Core Park Operations - Resource Stewardship	+6,808	+87	ONPS-11, 17, 39, 47, 58
• Support the Vanishing Treasures Program	+300	+3	ONPS-39, 47
National Parks Centennial Initiative			
• Centennial Initiative: Flexible Increases to Improve Park Health	+20,000	+52	ONPS-17, 47
Subtotal, Centennial Initiative	**+20,000**	**+52**	
• Impact of the CR	[+9,425]		ONPS-9
TOTAL, Program Changes	**+27,108**	**+142**	

Impact of the FY 2007 Continuing Resolution (+$9,425,000) – The FY 2008 budget restores the priorities of the FY 2007 President's budget by funding FY 2007 programmed fixed cost increases, eliminating unrequested FY 2006 congressional earmarks, and implementing the program enhancement and program reduction initiatives included in the FY 2007 President's Budget.

Mission Overview

The Resource Stewardship Subactivity supports the NPS mission by contributing to two fundamental goals for the NPS: 1) natural and cultural resources and associated values are protected, restored, and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader ecosystem and cultural context; and, 2)

the NPS contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values so that management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information. These two goals directly support the Department of the Interior Strategic Plan goal to "Protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources."

Subactivity Overview

As a steward of the Nation's natural and cultural heritage, the primary responsibility of the NPS is to preserve and protect park resources and values. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the Service implements programs that encompass a broad range of research, operational, and educational activities. The NPS inventories, evaluates, documents, preserves, protects, monitors, maintains, and interprets the natural and cultural resources at 390 park units and many affiliated areas. Park Service stewardship helps to perpetuate resources and allows for their continued appreciation, understanding, and enjoyment. Resource stewardship subactivities consist of the following areas of responsibility:

Natural Resources Stewardship

- Obtains research support essential for managing the natural resources in national parks: Supports parks by providing park and resource managers with knowledge gained through systematic, critical, intensive investigations involving theoretical, taxonomic, and experimental investigations or simulations; responsive technical assistance; continuing education for park personnel; and cost-effective research programs that address complex landscape-level management issues. Partners include the Environmental Protection Agency, United States Geological Survey, Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units around the country, universities, and other Federal and State agencies.
- Manages the natural resources in the national park system by protecting threatened and endangered species habitat, managing species of management concern, controlling exotic invasive plants and animals, restoring disturbed lands, and conducting tactical and other non-research studies to address natural resource operations needs. Conducts systematic inventorying of natural resources and monitoring of park vital signs through the organization of 32 multi-park geographic Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) Networks. Contributes to the preservation of natural scenery, wildlife, vegetation, air and water quality, geologic resources, and ecosystems.

Everglades Restoration and Research

- Implements projects that are essential to the restoration of the natural ecological systems affecting Big Cypress NPres, Biscayne NP, Everglades NP, and Dry Tortugas NP. Projects include feasibility studies, pilot projects for seepage management and in-ground reservoirs, and restoration projects.

Cultural Resources Stewardship

- Conducts applied research aimed at preserving cultural resources: Provides detailed, systematic data about resources and their preservation and protection needs.
- Preserves and protects the sites, buildings, and objects that define the Nation's heritage: Identifies, documents, and commemorates the people, events, and locations of that heritage, including prehistoric and historic archeological sites and structures, ethnographic resources, cultural landscapes, and all museum collections.

Resources Protection

- Protects natural and cultural resources from deprivation due to intentional or unintended damage to resources: Includes protecting threatened and endangered species, archeological sites, historical sites, paleontological objects, and subsistence resources.

Subactivity: **Resource Stewardship**
Program Component: **Natural Resource Research Support**

Justification of FY 2008 Program Changes

The 2008 budget request for the Natural Resource Research Support program is $9,843,000 and 58 FTE, a net program increase of $25,000 from the FY 2007 President's Budget.

Targeted Park Base Increases for Core Park Operations (+$25,000) – The NPS is proposing an increase of $40.561 million at parks in FY 2008 to focus on core operations. The portion of this increase directed toward resource stewardship is $6.808 million, with $25,000 specifically aimed at natural resource research support activities. A description of the park base increases, as well as summaries of each requested increase, can be found in the "ONPS Summaries" section of the budget justifications. Performance related to this increase would support work on three water protection projects.

Program Performance Change

	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 CR [1]	2008 Base Budget (2007 + Fixed Costs)	2008 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2008	Program Change Accruing in Outyears
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Water protection projects (each) (Ia4C&D)	5	30	41	45	49	61	12	3
Total Actual/Projected Cost ($000)	$5,896	$6,469	$11,255	$10,963	$11,690	$11,715	$25	
Comments	Variability in projects does not allow for meaningful unit costs. Costs and performance include all contributing Programs. This initiative will add 3 water projects, Natural Resources Management Initiatives will add 9.							

[1] The performance and cost data in the 2007 CR column is presented at the 2007 plan level, which is based upon a projection of 2007 likely enacted made during the first quarter of 2007. The 2008 plan builds on the 2007 plan. To the extent Congress enacts a 2007 appropriation that is different from the 2007 projection, the 2008 plan may require revision.

Note: Projected costs may not equal program change as these are full costs, which may include funds from other sources and (or) use averages.

Column A: The level of performance and costs expected in 2008 at the 2007 President's Budget level plus funded fixed costs. Reflects the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of prior year fixed costs, and trend impacts, but does not reflect the proposed program change.

Column D: Outyear performance beyond 2008 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2008. It does not include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent outyear.

Program Overview

At A Glance…

Natural Resource Research Support

- Addresses specific questions with immediate applications within the national park system.
- Longer-term research enhances overall understanding of specific park resources.
- NPS coordinates with the USGS, particularly the Biological Resources Discipline, to obtain research needed by the NPS.

The Natural Resources Research Support program of the NPS supports the DOI goal to "Protect the Nation's natural, cultural, and heritage resources" through air quality research, cave research as well as providing enhanced technical assistance, education, training, and planning support to NPS managers.

Having useful, credible, and timely information is critical for making management decisions that have the potential to affect natural resources. Typically, parks do not have specific

funds allocated for research, but may choose to fund individual projects in any given year. Research needs, objectives, and priorities are included in the Resource Management Plans developed for each park. A small number of Servicewide activities, such as those that address air quality, have research components. Through the Natural Resource Challenge initiative, the NPS has established innovative programs involving Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units and Research Learning Centers to coordinate logistical and other support for many research efforts.

Air Quality Research Activities: The primary emphasis of this program is on atmospheric visibility, a discipline not covered by the USGS/Biological Resources Discipline or not sufficiently covered by other Federal agencies. This research responds to statutory mandates to protect important scenic resources and other air quality related values in parks from impairment by air pollution and assists in meeting NPS responsibilities under the Clean Air Act. A significant portion of this effort is the acquisition of air quality research information in national parks, especially Class I parks (see inset) and information on the composition of particles in the air that cause visibility impairment. EPA regional haze regulations require States to make reasonable progress towards restoration of Class I area visibility to natural conditions over a sixty-year timeframe. Combined with research on the transport and transformation of air pollutants, these data help identify the regions and sources of the pollutants that cause visibility impairment in parks. Additional investigations into the ecological effects of atmospheric pollutants on parks supplement these lines of research, including ecological indicators for the effects of air pollution on air quality related values under the Clean Air Act.

Clean Air Act

Class I Parks Criteria

- National Parks over 6,000 acres
- Wilderness Areas over 5,000 acres
- National Memorial Parks and International Parks existing on August 7, 1977

ⓘ Find more information online about the results of air quality research activities at:
http://www2.nature.nps.gov/air/Permits/ARIS/index.cfm

At A Glance…

Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESUs)

CESUs support the DOI Strategic Goal – Protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources.

An NPS coordinator – a "science broker" – duty stationed at 12 of the 17 CESU host universities:

- Works with multiple parks and programs
- Identifies park research, technical assistance, and education needs
- Assists in finding project funding
- Locates specialized expertise available from more than 180 universities and other partners

Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units: The NPS Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units directly supports the DOI goal to "Protect the Nation's natural, cultural, and heritage resources" by providing enhanced research, technical assistance, education, training, and planning support to NPS staff and managers. A network of 17 CESUs was established with leadership from the NPS, the USGS, and other Federal agencies. These units are interdisciplinary, multi-agency partnerships organized into broad bio-geographic areas. Each unit includes a host university, additional university partners, other partners, and Federal agencies. Individual CESUs are part of a national network operating under a Memorandum of Understanding among 12 partner Federal agencies. This national network enables the NPS to collaborate with other Federal agencies and the Nation's academic institutions to obtain high-quality scientific information and attract expert researchers to use parks. CESUs provide usable knowledge for resource managers, responsive technical assistance to parks, continuing education for park personnel, and cost-effective research programs. Benefits to the NPS include: a broadened scope of scientific services for park managers; enhanced collaboration and coordination among the NPS, other Federal agencies, and universities to address complex landscape-level management issues; enhanced technical assistance, education, training, and planning support to NPS managers; enhanced coordination across NPS program areas; and increased workforce diversity in NPS resource management.

The following 17 CESUs focus on broad ecosystems and provide complete coverage for the United States and its Territories:

- Californian
- Chesapeake Watershed
- Colorado Plateau
- North Atlantic Coast
- North and West Alaska
- Pacific Northwest (inc. southeast Alaska)

- Desert Southwest
- Great Basin
- Great Lakes-Northern Forest
- Great Plains
- Gulf Coast
- Hawaii-Pacific Islands
- Piedmont-South Atlantic Coast
- Rocky Mountains
- South Florida/Caribbean
- Southern Appalachian Mountains
- Upper and Middle Mississippi Valley

ⓘ Find more information online about CESUs at http://www.cesu.org/index.html

At A Glance…

Learning Centers

- A research/center coordinator and education specialist, often an interdisciplinary position, is located at each center
- Centers serve as focal points for research and information exchange for their park networks
- All centers leverage Federal funds with partnership sources
- At the beginning of FY 2007, a total of 17 centers have been established

Research Learning Centers: Research Learning Centers (RLCs) provide an infrastructure for researchers to conduct research and exchange information for their networks of parks. Center staffs and partners communicate key research outcomes on topics including coastal ecosystems, environmental history, cultural landscapes, fire ecology, and resource stewardship to participants. Each Center operates as a public-private partnership to optimize collaboration and leverage support needed to make scientific information available to park managers and the public. The 17 RLCs are listed in the table below.

Research Learning Center	Host	Parks Served
Appalachian Highlands Science Learning Center	Great Smoky Mountains NP	4
Atlantic Learning Center	Cape Cod NS	3
California Mediterranean Research Learning Center*	Santa Monica Mountains NRA	3
Continental Divide Research Learning Center	Rocky Mountain NP	3
Crater Lake Science and Learning Center	Glacier NP	n/a
Crown of the Continent Research Learning Center	Glacier NP	3
Great Lakes Research and Education Center	Indiana Dunes NL	10
Greater Yellowstone Science Learning Center	Yellowstone NP	2
Jamaica Bay Institute	Gateway NRA	n/a
Mammoth Cave International Center for Science and Learning	Mammoth Cave NP	4
Murie Science and Learning Center	Denali NP&Pres	8
North Coast and Cascades Learning Network	Olympic NP	8
Ocean Alaska Science and Learning Center	Kenai Fjords NP	5
Old-Growth Bottomland Forest Research and Education Center	Congaree NP	18
Pacific Coast Science and Learning Center	Point Reyes NS	10
Schoodic Education and Research Center	Acadia NP	10
Urban Ecology Research and Learning Alliance	National Capital Region	14

ⓘ Find more information online about Research Learning Centers at http://www.nature.nps.gov/learningcenters/centers.cfm

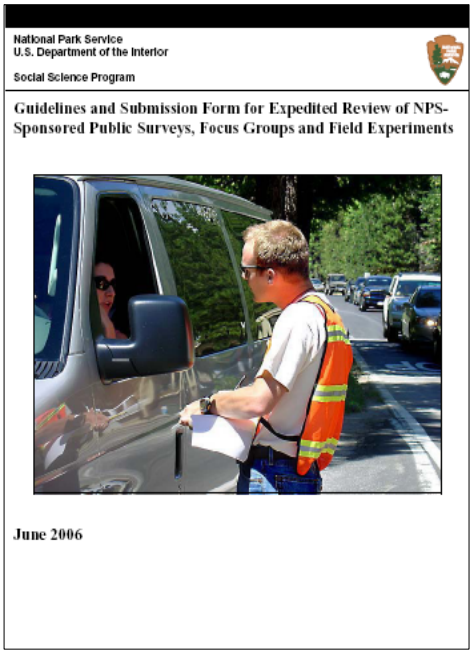
Cave Research Program: In partnership with the State of New Mexico, through the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology (NMT), and the City of Carlsbad, New Mexico, the NPS jointly manages the National Cave and Karst Research Institute. Founded in response to Public Laws 101-578 and 105-325, the Institute's purpose is to facilitate speleological research, foster public education and awareness, and assist land managers dealing with cave and karst resources. In 2006, NMT assumed day-to-day administration of the Institute through a Cooperative Agreement with the NPS. To facilitate ongoing operations, NMT established a non-profit corporation as the organizational home, and the primary partners assembled an advisory Board of Directors. The NPS, City of Carlsbad, and NMT are standing Board members

Zion NP is one of seven pilot parks in 2007 participating in the NPS Health and Recreation Initiative.

with an additional ten representatives from partner organizations, including professional societies and other Federal agencies. NMT also recruited an executive director for the Institute who will assume administration from an NPS manager in 2007.

ⓘ Find more information online about the National Cave and Karst Research Institute at http://www2.nature.nps.gov/nckri/

Social Science Program: Understanding the relationship between people and parks is critical for protecting resources and providing for public enjoyment. The Social Science Program conducts and facilitates research that provides public input into park planning and management; investigates economic interactions between parks and nearby communities; develops methods and techniques to improve management of visitor use; and supports improved NPS management. The public use statistics operation coordinates Servicewide visitor-counting protocols and provides visitation statistics for areas administered by the NPS. The program is the primary source of data to measure Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) goals related to visitor enjoyment, understanding, and satisfaction with value received for entrance fees paid. The Social Science Program also provides research and technical assistance to park and program managers and to researchers. The University of Idaho Park Studies Unit conducts an ongoing research project for the Social Science Program comprising several different studies. Through these in-depth Visitor Services Project studies, park managers obtain valuable information about visitors -- who they are, what they do, and their needs and opinions. Park managers continue to use the information from these studies to improve visitor services, protect resources, and manage parks more efficiently.



Online publication describing the Expedited Review Program for principal investigators.

Adequate knowledge of public attitudes about parks and specific park visitor preferences, experiences, and assessments of facilities and services, including potential visitors and residents of communities near parks, is a key influence affecting the development of park programs and services. To provide this knowledge the NPS conducts a Comprehensive Survey of the American Public on a periodic basis, in-depth visitor surveys annually at a network of 20 to 30 indicator parks, and an expanded version of the Visitor Survey Card at the remaining parks pursuant to a recommendation in the 2005 Visitor Services PART Review.

ⓘ Find more information online about the Social Science program at http://www.nature.nps.gov/socialscience/index.cfm

Use of Cost and Performance Information: Natural Resources Research Support

Collecting information from the American public is a routine aspect of most social science research. NPS-sponsored information collection involving ten or more individuals being asked the same questions requires advance approval from the Office of Management and Budget, pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

Working with OMB, the NPS Social Science Program developed a programmatic approval procedure for NPS-sponsored public surveys for non-controversial surveys that are unlikely to attract or include topics of significant public interest. This expedited review process is limited to three specific segments of the public: park visitors, potential park visitors, and residents of communities near parks. This process has resulted in substantial cost savings to the Federal Government compared to the costs associated with individual request procedures. In FY 2006, the Federal Government and principal investigators realized an estimated $110,000 in cost savings. In the eight years of the program, 371 individual surveys have been approved through expedited review, resulting in cost savings in excess of $700,000 for the Federal Government and principal investigators.

ⓘ Find more information online about the Social Science Program's expedited review process at http://www.nature.nps.gov/socialscience/expedited.cfm

ⓘ Find more information online about Natural Resource Research Support programs at http://www.nature.nps.gov/scienceresearch/index.cfm

FY 2008 Program Performance

The Natural Resource Research Support program component would continue to provide information essential to park managers for science-based natural resource stewardship decisionmaking and for the achievement and maintenance of natural resource desired conditions in parks. These research activities directly support the following NPS Strategic Goals:

- Improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources managed by the NPS.
- Sustain biological communities on NPS managed and influenced lands and waters in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allocation and use of water.

The information secured through research support normally precedes the associated activities under the Natural Resource Management program component by one or more fiscal years. The associated Natural Resource Management activities would produce measurable performance outcomes beginning in FY 2009.

The NPS secures the natural resource research support needed by parks through communication and coordination with the USGS and other agencies (e.g., active participation in annual USGS-hosted listening sessions with other DOI bureaus, regional NPS-USGS peer-to-peer meetings). The NPS also has access to the diverse range of national subject-matter expertise afforded through the 17 CESUs, 12 of which possess CESU Research Coordinators whose role includes ensuring the highest cost-efficiency of work performed by the CESU host and partner institutions. Where the expertise is not readily and cost-effectively available outside the NPS, the bureau provides natural resource research support through specialized staffing, interagency agreements, cooperative agreements, and intergovernmental personnel act appointments. Subject-matter expertise relating to statutory responsibilities (i.e., under the Clean Air Act) is normally addressed through NPS staff subject-matter specialists.

The following are examples of planned FY 2008 natural resource research support activities that will provide park managers with science-based information essential for decisionmaking to achieve and maintain natural resource desired conditions in parks:

- Evaluate the effects of nitrogen deposition on an invasive plant in the National Capital Region.

- Publish final report from the Rocky Mountain Atmospheric Nitrogen and Sulfur Study (ROMANS) study, which was conducted in 2006 to assess source types and regions contributing to air pollution problems in Rocky Mountain NP.

The following are examples of planned FY 2008 natural resource research support performance for the Social Science Program that will provide park managers with accurate information about visitors, leading to improved visitor services, resource protection, and management of parks:

- Publish peer-reviewed reports evaluating the NPS Health and Recreation Initiative previously implemented in seven pilot parks in FY 2007 to increase visitors' use of parks for healthful physical activity.
- In cooperation with the University of Wyoming, publish peer-reviewed technical reports from the 2007 Comprehensive Survey of the American Public.
- Conduct technical assistance for parks, including review of an estimated 55 to 65 survey submissions for NPS and OMB approval.
- Complete 10 to 12 Visitor Services Project studies that were initiated in FY 2007 and deliver reports to parks.
- Initiate 10 to 12 new Visitor Services Project in-depth studies.
- Administer Visitor Survey Cards in an estimated 300 to 325 units of the national park system to measure performance on GPRA goals related to visitor satisfaction, visitor understanding and appreciation, and satisfaction with value for entrance fee paid. Deliver reports on performance against these goals to parks, regional offices, and the Washington office.
- In cooperation with Michigan State University, continue to support the Money Generation Model measure of parks' economic impacts through 2007, and expand the model to include new impacts as sought by NPS management

Program Performance Overview

Performance is included in the Natural Resources Management section.

Subactivity: **Resource Stewardship**
Program Component: **Natural Resources Management**

Justification of FY 2008 Program Changes

The 2008 budget request for the Natural Resources Management program is $214,798,000 and 1,437 FTE, a net program increase of $14,649,000 and 91 FTE from the FY 2007 President's Budget.

Targeted Park Base Increases for Core Park Operations (+$4,649,000/+65 FTE) – The NPS is proposing an increase of $40.561 million at parks in FY 2008 to focus on core operations. The portion of this increase directed toward resource stewardship is $6.808 million, with $4.649 million specifically aimed at high priority, recurring natural resource management activities. A description of the park base increases, as well as summaries of each requested increase, can be found in the "ONPS Summaries" section of the budget justifications.

In FY 2008, with the requested funding increase for Core Park Operations, parks can restore an additional 11 acres of disturbed lands. An additional 2,850 miles of streams and 23,610 acres of waters (lakes, reservoirs, etc.) would meet State and Federal water quality standards and nine additional water protection projects would be initiated. Parks would use funding to improve the status of 20 threatened and endangered species and start work to improve containment of invasive animal populations with results seen in FY 2009. Parks have also requested funding to bring 208 paleontological localities into good condition. Vital signs identification and monitoring projects would be conducted in 27 parks and parks would acquire 56 additional natural resources data sets.

Centennial Initiative: Flexible Increases to Improve Park Health (+$10,000,000/+26 FTE) – The NPS is proposing an increase of $20.0 million in FY 2008 to improve park resources and measure results through the use of flexible park funding, of which $10.0 million would be devoted to natural resource projects. The NPS would target parks that demonstrate organizational efficiency, based on the NPS Scorecard, and that have the capacity to improve the condition of natural resources in a one to three year period. Parks would then enter into performance contracts with specific targets and monitor the results against those targets. Proposed projects may include restoration of disturbed lands or restoration of natural lands through removal of exotic plant species and the reintroduction of native plants. A description of the criteria for distributing flexible park funding, a preliminary list of candidate parks, and sample projects can be found in the "ONPS Summaries" section of the budget justifications. With the requested funding increase, during FY 2008 an estimated 667 additional acres of disturbed lands would be restored and an estimated 4,673 additional acres of invasive plant species would be contained. This request is part of the Centennial Initiative.

Program Performance Change

	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 CR[1]	2008 Base Budget (2007 PB + Fixed Costs)	2008 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2008	Program Change Accruing in Outyears
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Upland acres restored (Acres) Ia1A	6,600	2,270	5,399	2, 671	2,734	3,412	678	650
Total Actual/Projected Cost ($000)	$38,664	$42,418	$40,120	$39,081	$40,035	$51,233	$11,198	

	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 CR[1]	2008 Base Budget (2007 PB + Fixed Costs)	2008 Plan	Program Change Accru-ing in 2008	Program Change Accruing in Outyears
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Actual/Projected Cost Per Acre (whole dollars)	$5,858	$18,686	$7,431	$14,631	$12,213	$15,016	$2,803	
Comments	Costs and performance include all contributing Programs.							
Water Quality (Acres) Ia4B	3,651,000	3,674,690	3,679,782	4,400,677	4,402,312	4,438,089	35,777	35,500
Total Ac-tual/Projected Cost ($000)	$6,005	$6,588	$7,886	$7,682	$8,191	$8,323	$132.00	
Actual/Projected Cost Per base-line acre (whole dollars)	$1.26	$1.38	$1.66	$1.39	$1.49	$1.51	$0.02	
Comments	Costs and performance include all contributing Programs. This Initiative will bring 23,610 acres into desired condition and a Resource Protection initiative will add 12,167acres for at total of 35,777 acres.							
Water Quality (Miles) Ia4A	136,400	136,228	136,217	104,800	105,150	108,000	2,850	2,820
Total Ac-tual/Projected Cost ($000)	$11,005	$12,074	$19,408	$18,905	$20,157	$20,724	$567	
Actual/Projected Cost Per base-line mile (whole dollars)	$80	$87	$141	$131	$139	$143	$4	
Comments	Costs and performance include all contributing Programs.							
Water protec-tion projects (each) (Ia4C&D)	5	30	41	45	49	61	12	9
Total Ac-tual/Projected Cost ($000)	$5,896	$6,469	$11,255	$10,963	$11,690	$11,701	$12	
Comments	Variability in projects does not allow for meaningful unit costs. Costs and performance include all contribut-ing Programs. This initiative will add 9 water projects, the Natural Resources Research Initiatives will add 3 for a total of 12 additional.							
Invasive Plants (Acres) Ia1B	41,500	9,964	25,540	4,795	5,847	10,520	4,673	4,670

	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 CR[1]	2008 Base Budget (2007 PB + Fixed Costs)	2008 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2008	Program Change Accruing in Outyears
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Total Actual/Projected Cost ($000)	$30,838	$33,833	$39,151	$38,137	$40,663	$44,143	$3,479	
Actual/Projected Cost Per acre (whole dollars)	$743	$3,396	$1,533	$7,954	$3,865	$4,196	$331	
Comments	Cost increase in FY 2005 reflects conversion to canopy acres. Costs and performance include all contributing Programs.							
Total Invasive Animals (populations) controlled (Ia2C)	No data	61	74	84	88	88	0	100
Total Actual/Projected Cost ($000)	$9,051	$9,930	$10,561	$10,288	$10,969	$11,424	$455	
Actual/Projected Cost Per baseline population (whole dollars)			$142,718	$122,471	$124,648	$129,815	$5,168	
Comments	Costs and performance include all contributing Programs. Performance is expected to increase starting in FY 2009 and reach a total of 100 populations controlled by FY 2012.							
T & E Species (populations) Ia2A		435	448	490	492	512	20	5 -15
Total Actual/Projected Cost ($000)		$24,657	$24,652	$24,014	$25,604	$27,681	$2,077	
Actual/Projected Cost Per baseline population (whole dollars)		$56,684	$55,027	$49,007	$50,008	$54,064	$4,056	
Comments	Costs and performance include all contributing Programs.							
Paleontological sites (Ia9)	1,202	1,100	1,369	1,534	1,563	1,832	269	200
Total Actual/Projected Cost ($000)	$2,758	$3,026	$3,269	$3,184	$3,395	$3,522	$127	
Actual/Projected Cost Per baseline site (whole dollars)	$511	$931	$1,006	$795	$847	$879	$32	
Comments	Costs and performance include all contributing Programs. This initiative will add 208 sites and a Cultural Resources Management Initiative will add 61 for a total of 269 sites added.							

	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 CR[1]	2008 Base Budget (2007 PB + Fixed Costs)	2008 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2008	Program Change Accruing in Outyears
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Vital signs monitoring (Ib3B)	10	104	157	179	179	206	27	5-25
Comments	Variability in projects does not allow for meaningful unit costs. Costs and performance include all contributing Programs. Out-year performance is variable based on what monitoring work is being conducted.							

[1] The performance and cost data in the 2007 CR column is presented at the 2007 plan level, which is based upon a projection of 2007 likely enacted made during the first quarter of 2007. The 2008 plan builds on the 2007 plan. To the extent Congress enacts a 2007 appropriation that is different from the 2007 projection, the 2008 plan may require revision.

Note: Projected costs may not equal program change as these are full costs, which may include funds from other sources and (or) use averages.

Column A: The level of performance and costs expected in 2008 at the 2007 President's Budget level plus funded fixed costs. Reflects the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of prior year fixed costs, and trend impacts, but does not reflect the proposed program change.

Column D: Outyear performance beyond 2008 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2008. It does not include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent outyear.

Program Overview

The Natural Resource Management program of the National Park Service supports the DOI goal to "Protect the Nation's natural, cultural, and heritage resources." The NPS actively manages natural resources in the national park system to meet its statutory responsibility to preserve these resources unimpaired for future generations. The Natural Resource Management program is the principle means through which the NPS improves the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine and costal resources, and sustains biological communities on the lands and waters in parks. This program relates directly to the accomplishment of DOI and NPS strategic goals.

At A Glance…

Preservation Activities

Parks contain many examples of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources disturbed by past human activity or other adverse influences that require:

- Restoring disturbed lands associated with abandoned roads and mines.
- Protecting wildlife habitat threatened by changes in water flow or quality such as prairies and wetlands.
- Controlling exotic plant species that impact native vegetation and wildlife habitat.
- Restoring fire effects to fire-dependent vegetation and wildlife habitat where natural fire regimes have been disrupted.
- Providing special protection of threatened and endangered plants and animals populations at risk.
- Perpetuating karst cave geologic processes and features by protecting groundwater quality.
- Managing marine fisheries to protect coral reefs and reef fish populations.

The National Park Service conducts natural resource management largely at the park level, utilizing park personnel and contractor support. Centralized or team-based subject-matter specialists also provide park managers with cost-effective scientific support, specialized expertise, and technical assistance on a wide range of air, sound, water, geologic, and biologic park resource management needs, including science-based decisionmaking support and problem resolution. Park managers are piloting the development of a science- and scholarship-based Resource Stewardship Strategy to provide long-range approaches to achieving and maintaining desired conditions for natural resources through park strategic planning. These stewardship strategies will provide parks with a blueprint for the subsequent development of resource management implementation programs and projects.

Natural Resource Preservation Program (NRPP). A limited number of project programs are available to conduct natural resource stewardship work in parks on a non-recurring basis. Most prominently, the Natural Resource Preservation Program provides the major Servicewide source of funds dedicated to park natural resource management projects. This Servicewide program provides the only reliable and dedicated funding for park natural resource management projects beyond the funding capabilities of the parks

themselves. Parks have come to rely upon the NRPP in order to accomplish their highest priority project needs designed to achieve and maintain the desired conditions specified for their natural resources. Consequently, the NRPP is a central component of NPS performance strategies designed to improve the health of the watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources it manages.

Inventory and Monitoring Program (I&M). The NPS administers a Servicewide Inventory and Monitoring Program that addresses the natural resource inventory and monitoring needs of 270 parks. The NPS also has inventory and monitoring components as part of other natural resource stewardship activities, such as air quality and water resources, that are coordinated and integrated for cost-effectiveness and efficiency.

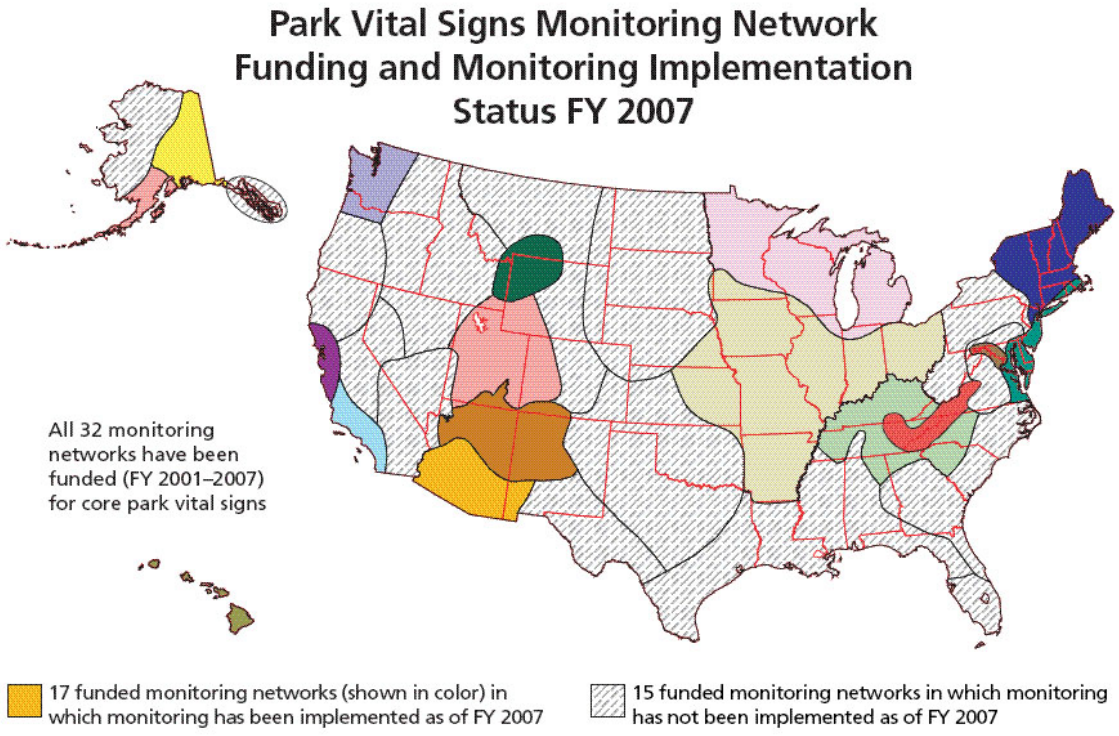
Inventory information is an essential component to understanding species diversity, abundance, and distribution in order to provide effective resource stewardship. The NPS has identified 12 basic data sets as containing the minimum common scientific information necessary to manage park natural resources. In addition, the NPS has organized these parks into 32 geographic networks to conduct systematic identification and monitoring of vital signs (measurable features of the environment identified for each unique network) to provide an indication of the health of park ecosystems in a clear, straightforward manner. NPS vital signs monitoring is designed to provide park managers with key science-based information on the status and trends in park ecosystem health; define the normal limits of variation in measurable features; provide early warning of situations that require management intervention; suggest remedial treatments and frame research hypotheses; and in some cases determine compliance with laws and regulations.

At A Glance…

Natural Resource Basic Data Sets

- Bibliographies
- Species Lists
- Biological Inventories
- Base Cartography Data
- Vegetation and Land Cover Maps
- Soils Maps
- Geologic Maps
- Water Quality Data
- Water Resources Location
- Air Quality Stations
- Air Quality Data
- Meteorological Data

Natural Resource Preservation Activities. The NPS actively manages natural resources in the national park system to meet its statutory responsibility to preserve these resources unimpaired. Natural resource preservation activities are primarily funded and undertaken at the park level with additional funding and technical assistance support for actions beyond park capabilities provided through regional or Servicewide programs. Park managers perform a range of management activities designed to preserve natural resources through science-based restoration, rehabilitation, control, and mitigation activities to achieve and maintain natural resource desired conditions, improve the health of the watersheds, landscapes, and



marine resources managed by the NPS, and sustain biological communities on the lands and waters in parks.

At A Glance…

Vital Signs for Two Parks in Northeast Coastal and Barrier Network

Assateague Island NS
- Air contaminants
- Ozone
- T&E species
- Estuarine communities
- Amphibians
- Birds
- Marine hydrology
- Invasive/exotic plants
- Invasive/exotic animals

Fire Island NS
- Visibilty and particulate matter
- Ozone
- Primary production
- Estuarine communities
- Marine features and processes
- Core water chemistry parameters
- Weather and climate
- Marine hydrology

Parks must determine appropriate levels and types of visitor use and permitted activities such as fishing, river use, backcountry use, and hunting. Parks must evaluate, plan, and design the appropriate type, location, and level of activities that can be conducted without impairing resources. This often results in the development of a management or operations plan that utilizes an environmental assessment to evaluate alternatives and needed mitigation. These plans rely heavily on coalescing information from various sources, especially from the developing NPS I&M Program.

Biological Resources Management: The NPS has an extensive program to preserve native species and manage exotic species in parks. Assistance is provided to park managers and staff to address technically complex native species management needs that require the application of scientific knowledge and involve legal or policy related guidance. Exotic species occur in nearly all parks. Exotic species, especially invasive exotic species, adversely affect other species that are native to the parks, including threatened or endangered species. Exotic Plant Management Teams (EPMTs) serve more than 200 parks over a broad geographic area and work to identify, develop, conduct, and evaluate invasive exotic species removal projects. The NPS is using various approaches to control invasive exotic species populations in parks and to protect sensitive resources from destruction by invasive exotic species, including integrated pest management supported by current scientific information and best management practices.

The NPS is an active participant with other DOI bureaus in interagency performance budget approaches to high priority invasive exotic species being coordinated by the National Invasive Species Council (NISC). These performance budgets link spending levels with levels of performance. The interagency nature of the performance budget means that agencies have agreed to work together to achieve common goals and strategies, with success defined in terms of mutually agreed upon performance measures. Beginning in FY 2004, the NISC identified a number of topical and geographic areas to receive focused interagency attention. As part of a crosscutting DOI bureau goal in 2007 the NPS requested an additional $750,000 and four FTE for three Exotic Plant Management Teams (EPMTs) that support continuing progress in controlling the spread of yellow star thistle and leafy spurge in the Great Plains, tamarisk in the Southwest, and Brazilian pepper in Florida.

The NPS effort to assist parks with wildlife disease management continues. The Wildlife Health Team focuses on Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) surveillance and management. CWD is a prion-caused disease that is fatal to deer and elk. Because the management of wildlife diseases requires a landscape or regional perspective, NPS is working closely with affected States to ensure a unified, consistent approach to the management of CWD.

NPS wildlife health technicians also conduct early detection mortality and morbidity surveys in selected Alaskan parks in response to the threat of the spread of Highly Pathenogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), a non-native disease posing a potentially serious health hazard to park visitors, NPS employees, and native bird populations through bird-to-human or bird-to-bird transmission. The appearance of HPAI was projected to occur through contact between wild populations of Asiatic and North American migratory waterfowl sharing nesting and foraging habitats in Alaska, and, once the disease appears in Alaska, it would subsequently spread into the contiguous 48 states with the annual southerly migration of infected native waterfowl. The NPS is working in close collaboration with the FWS, USGS Biological Resource Division, and other Federal and State agencies in this coordinated early detection effort.

Air Quality: Established in response to the 1977 Clean Air Act amendments to protect clean air, especially in national parks and wilderness areas, the NPS has since developed an extensive monitoring network. Visibility in parks is one of three key performance indicators the NPS uses to assess progress towards one of its long-term strategic goals. The NPS, EPA, and States maintain a network of over 170 fine particle samplers, 50 of which monitor visibility in parks. The NPS also operates a network of more than 60 ambient air quality monitoring sites in units of the national park system to determine other key air quality performance indicators, namely ozone and deposition of sulfur, nitrogen and ammonia. Air quality monitoring is done in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies as part of national networks, including the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET), the National Atmospheric Deposition Program/National Trends Network (NADP/NTN), and Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) program.

Clean air (above) and non-weather haze conditions (below) in the Elk Ridge vista at Rocky Mountain NP.

Through the depth of knowledge the NPS has acquired about the causes and effects of air pollution in parks, the NPS has developed collaborative relationships with regulatory agencies and stakeholders to develop and implement air quality management programs for challenges presented by pollution sources located outside park boundaries. States actively consult with the NPS when developing air quality management plans that might affect parks, especially Class I areas, and all States are in the process of preparing visibility protection plans pursuant to EPA regulations.

A potential external threat to park natural resources is the construction of new sources of air pollution, particularly those that might affect NPS units designated as Class I areas. The NPS reviews permit applications for new sources of air pollution, actively works with permittees, and assists States during the permitting process to reduce levels of air pollution from these sources and mitigate potential adverse effects on park resources. This includes working with other Federal land managers (i.e., USFS, FWS) to provide consistent guidance to permit applicants and to identify pollutant levels of concern.

Natural Sounds: The natural sound condition or acoustic environment of a park is the aggregate of all sounds that occur, together with the physical capacity for transmitting natural sounds. As an intrinsic physical element of the environment, noise can affect both park resources and visitor experience, making noise management an integral component of overall park management. Responding to the National Parks Air Tour Management Act of 2000 (NPATMA) the NPS initiated sustained efforts to provide parks with assistance, guidance and a consistent approach to managing acoustic environments (or soundscapes) in a way that balances desired conditions for visitor experiences with the protection of park resources and values. The NPS provides technical assistance to parks in the form of acoustic monitoring, data collection and analysis, and development of ambient acoustic baseline information and planning assistance. An integral element of this program is working with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to implement the NPATMA. The NPS and the FAA have made significant progress toward joint implementation of NPATMA and continue to work cooperatively to manage air tours over national parks in order to protect park resources and values under the statute.

Geologic Resources: Geological features and processes are key influences on both the health of park watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources, and the NPS's ability to sustain biological communities on the lands and waters it manages. Geological features and processes form the foundation for park ecosystems and the NPS protects these features and processes to ensure the achievement of natural re-

source desired conditions in parks. The NPS provides park managers with scientific information and technical support in a range of areas including disturbed land restoration; mitigation of geologic hazards (e.g., rockfalls, landslides, debris flows); geologic resource inventory and monitoring; management and protection of paleontological resources; and planning that integrates geologic features and processes (e.g., cave and karst systems, and coastal shorelines).

The NPS also protects park natural resources from adverse impacts associated with past, current, and future mineral development in and adjacent to parks. In parks where mineral development activity is authorized, the NPS must approve formal plans incorporating appropriate resource protection and mitigation measures prior to commencing mineral development. NPS lands contain nearly 750 active private mineral exploration or development operations in 30 parks, most involving the production of oil and gas. Abandoned mining, and oil and gas exploration and production sites represent a substantial portion of the disturbed lands requiring restoration in parks. The NPS currently manages an estimated 3,000 abandoned mineral lands sites with more than 11,000 hazardous openings, and over thirty miles of streams with degraded water quality associated with these sites, and more than 33,000 acres of disturbed land.

Water Resources: The NPS protects, secures, and manages water resources, both fresh and marine, and watersheds as necessary to preserve park natural resources. It also works to restore water conditions to meet desired conditions, including applicable Clean Water Act standards, and to ensure that water is available to meet visitor and administrative needs. Park managers are provided assistance to ensure the consistent application of laws and regulations throughout the national park system and to develop technical information so that management decisionmaking is based on sound science. Aquatic resource professionals assist parks in addressing their management needs, including water resource management planning, identification and prioritization of protection and restoration projects, development of water-related scientific information, aquatic resource restoration projects, and participation in legal or administrative processes. The NPS works closely with States on the application of the Clean Water Act to protect water quality in parks and conducts water quality monitoring on selected water bodies. The NPS participates in State water rights administrative and court processes and seeks to negotiate resolution of issues with the States and other parties. The NPS also works to assess, protect, and restore upland, coastal, and marine watershed conditions; floodplain, stream, wetland, and riparian resources; and fresh water and marine fisheries.

Fully-protected marine reserves like the one established jointly with the State of California at Channel Islands NP are an effective means to recover and perpetuate marine resources in national parks.

The Marine Resources Conservation Program provides Servicewide policy and technical guidance for marine resource management to 74 ocean and coastal units in the national park system, including implementation of the NPS Ocean Park Stewardship Action Plan announced in December 2006. The program also coordinates a Servicewide coastal watershed assessment and protection strategy; conducts interagency activities with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to achieve greater efficiencies and results in ocean programs; implements marine resource stewardship activities pursuant to executive orders 13159 and 13089 concerning marine protected areas and coral reefs, respectively; and provides support to parks for marine resource management planning.

ⓘ Find more information about aspects of the Marine Resources Conservation Program http://www.nps.gov/pub_aff/oceans/conserve.htm

Environmental Response, Damage Assessment and Restoration: The Natural Resources Environmental Response, Damage Assessment and Restoration program (formerly Oil Pollution program) is authorized under the Park System Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 19jj), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), the Clean Water Act (CWA) as amended by OPA, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). In addition to serving as the NPS' primary contact for oil and hazardous materials incidents to parks, DOI and the external response community, this program provides assistance to parks in assessing resource damages resulting from third party actions, including those caused by oil spills or hazardous substance releases, and in the preparation of restoration plans to repair resources damaged by these unplanned incidents. This program serves as the basis for cost recovery actions against responsible parties who cause injury to park resources. Under these authorities, the NPS also takes actions to protect park resources from further injury following any incident. In addition, the program has the lead responsibility for the DOI Environmental Safeguards Initiative and development of the NPS Environmental Safeguards Plan that involves participation in multiple interagency workgroups supporting a variety of national preparedness activities under the Department of Homeland Security and the National Response Plan. Costs incurred by the agency for these actions are also recoverable under these laws and damage assessments conducted to determine natural resource injuries and restoration requirements must follow applicable regulations established as part of the Secretary's natural resource trust responsibilities under Federal law.

ⓘ Find more information about aspects of the Environmental Response, Damage Assessment and Restoration activities at www.nature.nps.gov/protectingrestoring/damageassessmentandrestoration/

ⓘ Find more information about Natural Resources Management programs at www.nature.nps.gov

FY 2008 Program Performance

With the proposed increases, parks would restore an additional 678 acres of disturbed lands for a total of 3,412 acres restored. An additional 4,673 acres of invasive plants would be contained for a total of 10,520 acres. Parks would restore 99 miles of riparian resources. An additional 2,850 miles of streams would meet State and Federal water quality standards, with a total of 108,000 miles meeting the standards. An additional 35,777 acres of lakes and reservoirs would meet standards, with a total of 4,438,089 acres meeting standards. Parks would initiate nine additional water protection projects with the proposed increases, bringing the total number of water protection projects initiated to 12. Funding requested by parks for invasive plant species would be used to contain species on an additional 4,673 infested acres for a total of 10,520 acres contained. Additional funding would be used to manage animal species in parks including 20 populations of threatened and endangered species. Water quality and quantity projects would be conducted in sixteen parks. Requested funding increases would also bring an additional 208 paleontological localities into good condition for at total of 1,832 in good condition. Vital signs identification and monitoring projects would be conducted in 27 parks and parks would acquire fifty-six additional natural resources data sets. Additional emphasis would be placed on meeting the specific need of parks with clearly defined plans for improving performance and in meeting Servicewide information needs. Performance for other Natural Resources Management goals is shown in the table below.

The following are examples of planned FY 2008 natural resources management activities:

- Rehabilitate disturbed lands on Alava Ridge in NP of American Samoa.
- Develop techniques to restore tropical savanna grasslands at War in the Pacific NHP.
- Locate and control leafy spurge in wilderness study area of Craters of the Moon NM&Pres.
- Establish endangered tidewater goby population at Golden Gate NRA.
- Conserve sustainable northern pike populations in Lake Clark NP&Pres.
- Improve knowledge of the ecology and population status of threatened Canada lynx in Voyagers NP.
- Restore park landscape through development of a blight resistant strain of native American chestnut in Great Smoky Mountains NP.
- Assess impacts of invasive New Zealand mudsnail on the candidate threatened Jackson Lake springsnail in Grand Teton NP.
- Improve knowledge base for sage steppe and fuels management implications at Great Basin NP.

- Develop forage production and allocation model for Wind Cave NP.
- Enhance State listed species through habitat modifications and introductions at Indiana Dunes NL.
- Assess limnology and water quality of Wonder Lake and other selected lakes in Denali NP&Pres.
- Assess threats to water quality at Ozark NSR.
- Define existing water quality in streams for development of special protection waters standards in Upper Delaware S&RR.
- Construct a nutrient budget for Lake Crescent to assess the impact of human nutrient enrichment at Olympic NP.
- Monitor suspended sediment in the Elwha River in Olympic NP.
- Support monitoring for establishment of user capacities associated with water quality in Yosemite NP.
- Collaborate with State air quality agencies as they finalize plans for improving visibility in Class I areas managed by the NPS, so that the formal consultation process required by current EPA regulations can be streamlined and most States will be able to submit successful plans to EPA.
- Develop more cost-effective ways to assess air quality conditions and trends in parks with significant natural resources.
- Assess current status of lichens and develop air quality biomonitoring protocol for Klondike Gold Rush NHP.
- Determine critical nitrogen levels on growth, litter persistence, and germination of plants in Joshua Tree NP.
- Determine the impacts of aluminum toxicity and calcium loss on threatened high-elevation spruce-fir in Great Smoky Mountains NP.
- Assess the impact of mercury bioaccumulation in Mammoth Cave NP, Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS, Cumberland Gap NHP, and Big South Fork NR&RA.
- Implement a non-Federal oil and gas management plan at the Big South Fork NR&RA and at the Obed W&SR that addresses the legacy of inadequately controlled oil and gas operations in these two parks.
- Develop procedures to utilize soils information and ecological site descriptions to advance achievement of the DOI land health goals and park restoration activities.
- Reduce the cost of Air Tour Management Plans by providing staff expertise that would otherwise require the use of more expensive contractor services.

Program Performance Overview – Natural Resources Research and Management

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
End Outcome Goal 1.1 Resource Protection: Improve Health of Watersheds, Landscapes, and Marine Resources										
End Outcome Measures										
Land health: **Riparian areas** - Percent of NPS managed stream / shoreline miles that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans **(SP, BUR Ia1D)**	C/F	Develop condition information and measurements	Work with parks is ongoing to assess resources	Develop initial baseline	100% (226 of 226) Initial baseline	61.7% (7,926 of 12,748) Baseline updated + 81 in FY 2007	61.7% (7,871 of 12,748) Baseline updated + 26 in FY 2007	62.6% (7,970 of 12,748) + 99 in FY 2008	+ 0.9% (1.26%) (99 / 7,871)	65.6% (8,370 of 12,748)
Total actual/projected operational cost ($000)		$2,187	$2,400	$2,376	$2,376	$2,371	$2,314	$2,536	$221	
Actual/projected cost per acre restored (in dollars)							$182	$199	$17	
Comment:		Per unit costs for land restoration are affected by location and condition and include management, treatment, inventory, monitoring, and protection costs. Unit costs are based on total miles being managed -- an increase indicates additional funding available to improve condition. Baseline was reset for this goal for FY 2007.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Natural Resources Research and Natural Resources Management								
Land health: Wetland areas - Percent of NPS managed acres achieving desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans **(SP, BUR Ia1C)**	C/F	Develop condition information and measurements	Work with parks is ongoing to assess resources	Develop initial baseline	99.36% (64,099 of 64,510) Initial baseline	This goal consolidated with goal Ia1H	This goal consolidated with goal Ia1H	This goal consolidated with goal Ia1H	Not applicable	This goal consolidated with goal Ia1H
Total actual/projected operational cost ($000)		$18	$20	$19	$19					
Comment:		This measure has been discontinued and the information realigned to measure Ia1H.								
Land Acquisition contribution ($000)		$538	$86,060	$511						

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
Land Health: Upland Areas - Percent of NPS managed acres achieving desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans **(SP, BUR Ia1E)**	C/F	Develop condition information and measurements	Work with parks is ongoing to assess resources	Develop initial baseline	48.8% (9,719 of 19,911) Initial baseline	This goal consolidated with goal Ia1H	This goal consolidated with goal Ia1H	This goal consolidated with goal Ia1H	Not applicable	This goal consolidated with goal Ia1H
Total actual/projected operational cost ($000)		$119	$130	$255	$255					
Comment:		This measure has been discontinued and the information realigned to measure Ia1H.								
Land health: Coastal and Marine areas - Percent of NPS managed acres achieving desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans **(SP, BUR Ia1F)**	C/F	Develop condition information and measurements	Work with parks is ongoing to assess resources	Develop initial baseline	0.8% (250 of 30,100) Initial baseline	This goal consolidated with goal Ia1H	This goal consolidated with goal Ia1H	This goal consolidated with goal Ia1H	Not applicable	This goal consolidated with goal Ia1H
Total actual/projected operational cost ($000)		$45	$50	$38	$38					
Comment:		This measure has been discontinued and the information realigned to measure Ia1H.								
Land Health: Percent of NPS acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans (**SP, BUR Ia1H**)	C/F	Not in Plan	Not in Plan	Not in Plan	Not in Plan	Establish baseline	Establish baseline	Develop targets	TBD	TBD in FY 2008
Total actual/projected operational cost ($000)						$522	$510	$591	$81	
Comment:		Baseline and targets will be established when a definition template has been developed in coordination with other DOI reporting bureaus.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Natural Resources Research and Natural Resources Management								

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
Land health: **Mines** - Number of land acres reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of degradation from past mining. **(SP, BUR Ia1G)**	C/F	No data	0.17% (50 cumulative acres of 30,000) + 50 acres in FY 2005	0.2% (67 cumulative acres) + 17 acres in FY 2006	0.2% (67 cumulative acres) + 17 acres in FY 2006	This goal consolidated with goal Ia1A	This goal consolidated with goal Ia1A	This goal consolidated with goal Ia1A	Not applicable	This goal consolidated with goal Ia1A
Total actual/projected operational cost ($000)		$151	$166	$211	$211					
Actual/projected cost per acre restored (in dollars)			$3,310	$12,394	$12,394					
Comment:		This measure has been discontinued and the information tracked in measure Ia1A. Per unit costs for land restoration are affected by location and condition and include management, treatment, inventory, monitoring, and protection costs.								
Contributing Programs:		Natural Resources Management								
Water quality: Surface waters - Percent of surface waters managed by NPS that meet State (EPA approved) water quality standards – rivers and streams **(SP, BUR Ia4A)**	C/F	98.8% (136,400 of 138,000 miles) Baseline year	98.7% (136,228 of 138,000 miles) - 172 miles in FY 2005	98.8% (136,480 of 138,000 miles) + 252 miles in FY 2006	98.7% (136,217 of 138,000) - 11 in FY 2006	72.6% (105,150 of 144,811 miles) Baseline updated + 2,500 miles in FY 2007	72.4% (104,800 of 144,811) Baseline updated + 2,150 in FY 2007	74.6% (108,000 of 144,811 miles) + 3,200 miles in FY 2008	+ 2.2% (+ 3%) (3,200 / 105,593)	77.3% (112,000 of 144,811 miles)
Percent of streams and rivers managed by NPS that meet stated Federal Water Quality **(PART NR-9)**	C	Not in PART Web	Not in PART Web	99%	98.70%	99%	99%	99%	0%	99%
Total actual/projected operational cost ($000)		$11,005	$12,074	$19,408	$19,408	$19,367	$18,905	$20,724	$1,819	
Actual/projected cost per mile managed (in dollars)		$79.75	$87.49	$140.64	$140.64	$133.74	$130.55	$143.11	$12.56	
Comment:		Per unit costs are affected by location and condition and include management, treatment, inventory, monitoring, and protection costs. Unit costs are based on total miles being managed -- an increase indicates additional funding available to improve condition. Baseline was reset for this goal for FY 2007.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Natural Resources Management								

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
Water quality: Surface waters - Percent of surface waters managed by NPS that meet State (EPA approved) water quality standards – lakes, reservoirs **(SP, BUR Ia4B)**	C/F	76.6% (3,651,000 of 4,765,000) Baseline year	77.1% (3,674,690 of 4,765,000) + 23,690 in FY 2005	77.2% (3,678,580 of 4,765,000) + 3,890 in FY 2006	77.2% (3,679,782 of 4,765,000) + 5,092 in FY 2006	79.8% (4,402,312 of 5,513,876) Baseline updated + 37,060 in FY 2007	79.8% (4,400,677 of 5,513,876) Baseline updated + 35,425 in FY 2007	80.5% (4,438,089 of 5,513,876) + 37,412 in FY 2008	+ 0.7% (+ 0.8%) (37,412 / 4,400,677)	81% (4,478,089 of 5,513,876)
Total actual/projected operational cost ($000)		$6,005	$6,588	$7,886	$7,886	$7,869	$7,682	$8,323	$641	
Actual/projected cost per mile managed (in dollars)		$1.26	$1.38	$1.66	$1.66	$1.43	$1.39	$1.51	$0.12	
Comment:		Per unit costs are affected by location and condition and include management, treatment, inventory, monitoring, and protection costs. Unit costs are based on total acres being managed -- an increase indicates additional funding available to improve condition. Baseline was reset for this goal for FY 2007.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Natural Resources Management								
Water quantity: Protect and/or restore X number of surface waters directly managed or influenced by NPS **(SP, BUR Ia4C&D)**	C/F	5 water systems	30 + 25 in FY 2005	37 + 7 in FY 2006	41 + 11 in FY 2006	45 + 8 in FY 2007	49 + 8 in FY 2007	61 + 12 in FY 2008	+ 12 (+ 24.5%) (12 / 49)	85
Total actual/projected operational cost ($000)		$5,896	$6,469	$11,255	$11,255	$11,231	$10,963	$11,701	$738	
Comment:		Variability in projects does not allow for meaningful unit costs.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Natural Resources Research and Natural Resources Management								
Air quality in NPS reporting park areas has remained stable or improved **(BUR Ia3) – Includes all Air Quality Goals**	C/F	63% (32 of 50) + 9% in FY 2004	68% (34 of 50) + 5% in FY 2005	66% (33 of 50)	Pending	68%	68%	70% + 2% in FY 2008	+ 2% (+ 2.9%) (2 / 68)	78%
Air quality: Percent of reporting Class I DOI lands that meet ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). **(SP, BUR Ia3B)**	C/F	75% (27 of 36 reporting parks)	78% (35 of 45) + 3% (8) in FY 2005	78% (28 of 36 parks)	estimated: 83.3% (30 of 36)	Goal Dropped by DOI and NPS	Goal Dropped by DOI and NPS	Not applicable	Not applicable	Measure dropped after FY 2006

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
Air quality: Percent of reporting Class I NPS lands that meet visibility objectives **(SP, BUR Ia3C)**	C/F	85% (22 of 26 reporting parks)	88% (23 of 26)	88% (23 of 26)	estimated: 88.5% (23 of 26)	Goal Dropped by DOI and NPS	Goal Dropped by DOI and NPS	Not applicable	Not applicable	Measure dropped after FY 2006
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$9,215	$10,110	$15,215	$15,215	$15,182	$14,821	$15,949	$1,128	
Actual/projected cost per reporting park (in dollars)		$184,300	$202,196	$304,292	$304,292	$303,649	$296,410	$318,977	$22,567	
Comments:		Per unit cost based on reporting parks. Because air quality is variable and EPA standards are expected to change, targets for this goal have not been adjusted. All costs are associated with Bureau Air Quality goal. Departmental measures represent different indicators for the same results. The number of parks reporting can change annually as can the parks meeting ambient air standards. Changes to the EPA guidance on calculating visibility impairment are expected that will affect the percentage.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Natural Resources Research and Natural Resources Management								
Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau and PART Outcome Measures										
Land Health – Miles of riparian (Stream / shoreline) miles restored **(SP, BUR Ia1J)**	C/F	Not in Plan	Not in Plan	Not in Plan	Not in Plan	Establish baseline	Establish baseline	Develop targets	TBD	TBD in FY 2008
Comment:		Costs will be determined when reporting requirements are agreed upon and the baseline and targets can be established.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Natural Resources Management								
Upland acres Restored: Percent of NPS disturbed acres that are restored **(SP, PART NR-8, BUR Ia1A)**	C/F	2% (6,600 cumulative acres of 235,000 acres) + 6,600 in FY 2004	2% (8,870 cumulative acres of 437,150 acres) + 2,270 in FY 2005	2.4% (10,550 cumulative acres of 437,150 acres) + 1,680 in FY 2006	3.26% (14,269 cumulative) + 5,399 in FY 2006	1.0% (2,734 of 270,539) Baseline revised + 2,734 in FY 2007	0.99% (2,671 of 270,539 acres) Baseline revised + 2,671 in FY 2007	2.2% (6,083 of 270,539 acres) + 3,412 in FY 2008	+ 1.219% (+ 127%) (3,412 / 2,671)	12.6% (34,000 of 270,539)
Total actual/projected operational cost ($000)		$38,664	$42,418	$40,120	$40,120	$40,035	$39,081	$51,233	$12,153	
Actual/projected cost per acre restored (in dollars)		$5,858	$18,686	$7,431	$7,431	$13,590	$14,631	$15,016	$384	
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Natural Resources Management								

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
Construction Program contribution ($000)		$4,421	$6,582	$6,033		$6,033	$4,362	$2,713	($1,648)	
Land Acquisition contribution ($000)		$18,205	$16,705	$17,266		$17,266		$3,668	$3,668	
Comment:		Per unit costing based on incremental acres restored. These costs are affected by location and condition and include management, treatment, inventory, monitoring, and protection costs. Construction and Land Acquisition contribution to the goal are based on planned expenditures and are not included in Total actual/projected operational costs or the per unit costs. Baseline was reset for this goal for FY 2007								
PART Efficiency and Other Output Measures										
Status and Trends: Natural Resource Inventories – Acquire or develop outstanding data sets identified in 2002 of basic natural resource inventories for parks **(BUR Ib1, PART NR-6)**	C	58.9% (1,630 of 2,767) + 123 in FY 2004	63.6% (1,761 of 2,767) + 131 in FY 2005	70.2% (1,942 of 2,767) + 181 in FY 2006	70% (1,937 of 2,767) + 176 in FY 2006	77.5% (2,145 of 2,767) + 203 in FY 2007	77.5% (2,145 of 2,767) + 203 in FY 2007	84.5% (2,338 of 2,767) + 193 in FY 2008	+ 7% (+ 9%) (193 / 2,145)	93.7% (2,592 of 2,767 acquired)
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$137	$150	$135	$135	$134	$131	$396	$265	
Comments:		This NPS dropped this goal at the end of FY 2006. It will be carried as a PART measure. Allocation of resources to higher priority needs resulted in slower than expected progress in collecting the needed data sets. Each of the 2,767 data sets has a different cost structure, per unit costing of the data sets is not meaningful.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Natural Resources Management								
Status and Trends: Vital Signs – percent of parks (with significant natural resources) that have identified their vital signs for natural resource moni-toring **(BUR Ib3A, PART NR-3)**	C	65% (176 of 270) + 51 in FY 2004	82.2% (222 of 270) + 46 in FY 2005	88.8% (240 of 270) + 18 in FY 2006	93% (250 of 270) + 28 in FY 2006	100% (270 of 270) + 30 in FY 2007	100% (270 of 270) + 30 in FY 2007	100% (270 of 270) 0 in FY 2008	0% (0%) Goal completed in FY 2007	Goal completed in FY 2007
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$4,478	$4,912	$5,171	$5,171	$5,160	$5,037	$5,308	$271	
Actual/projected cost per park (in dollars)		$16,583	$18,194	$19,153	$19,153	$19,113	$18,657	$19,660	$1,003	
Comments:		Per unit cost based on number of participating parks (270). Cost are included in the land health goals.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Natural Resources Management								

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
Status and Trends: Vital Signs - parks with significant natural resources have implemented natural resource monitoring of key vital signs parameters. (Performance not seen in same year as appropriation) **(BUR Ib3B)**	C	3.7% (10 of 270) + 10 in FY 2004	37.2% (104 of 270) + 94 in FY 2005	56.6% (153 of 270) + 49 in FY 2006	58% (157 of 270) + 53 in FY 2006	Goal Dropped by NPS	Dropped by NPS	Dropped by NPS	Dropped by NPS	Dropped by NPS
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$758	$832	$1,531	$1,531					
Actual/projected cost per park (in dollars)		$75,820	$7,998	$10,010	$10,010					
Comments:		Per unit cost based on number of participating parks (270). Cost are included in the land health goals.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Natural Resources Management								
End Outcome Goal 1.2: Resource Protection. Sustain Desired Biological Communities										
End Outcome Measures										
Invasive species: Percent of baseline area infested with invasive plant species that is controlled **(SP, BUR Ia1B, PART NR-5)** Beginning with FY 2005, targets reflect only "canopy" acres controlled.	C/F	3.6% (95,556 cumulative gross acres) + 41,500 acres in FY 2004	1.9% (51,464 cumulative canopy acres) + 9,964 acres in FY 2005	2.29% (59,464 cumulative canopy acres) + 8,000 acres in FY 2006	2.6% (67,007 cumulative canopy acres) + 25,540 acres in FY 2006	0.8% (5,847of 697,313) Baseline revised + 5,847 in FY 2007	0.69% (4,795 of 697,313 acres) Baseline revised + 4,795 acres in FY 2007	2.2% (15,315 of 697,313) + 10,520 acres in FY 2008	+ 1.51% (+ 219%) (10,520 / 4,795)	19.3% (134,399 of 697,313)
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$30,838	$33,833	$39,151	$39,151	$39,068	$38,137	$44,143	$6,006	
Actual/projected cost per acre (in dollars)		$743	$3,396	$1,533	$1,533	$4,770	$7,954	$4,196	$40	
Comments:		Per unit cost based on acres controlled (25,540 in 2006) and are affected location and species managed and include management, treatment, inventory, monitoring, and protection costs. Note that FY 2004 data is gross acres controlled which was changed to canopy acres in FY 2005. Baseline was reset for this goal for FY 2007.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Natural Resources Management								

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
Invasive species: Percent of invasive animal species populations controlled **(SP, BUR Ia2C)**	C/F	Not in Plan	6% (61 of 1,045) Baseline year	6.8% (71 of 1,045) + 10 in FY 2006	7.1% (74 of 1,045) + 13 in FY 2006	11% (88 of 800) Baseline updated - 7 in FY 2007	10.5% (84 of 800) Baseline updated - 11 in FY 2007	11% (88 of 800) + 4 in FY 2008	+ 0.5% (+ 4.8%) (4 / 84)	12.5% (100 of 800)
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$9,051	$9,930	$10,561	$10,561	$10,539	$10,288	$11,424	$1,136	
Actual/projected cost per managed population (in dollars)		$7,044	$162,790	$142,718	$142,718	$113,320	$122,471	$129,815	$7,345	
Comments:		Per unit cost based on managed population (1,045 through 2006, 800 FY 2007-2012) and is affected by location and species being managed and include management, treatment, inventory, monitoring, and protection costs. Baseline was reset for this goal for FY 2007.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Natural Resources Management								
Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau and PART Outcome Measures										
Percent of populations of species of management concern that are managed to desired condition **(SP, BUR Ia2B)**	C/F	Not in Plan	56.3% (416 of 739) Baseline year	49% (362 of 739) - 54 in FY 2006	67% (497 of 739) + 81 in FY 2006	13.6% (491 of 3,599) Baseline updated - 24 in FY 2007	13% (470 of 3,599) Baseline updated - 45 in FY 2007	13.4% (482 of 3,599) + 12 in FY 2008	+ 0.4% (+ 2.5%) (12 / 470)	24.5% (882 of 3,599)
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$19,167	$21,028	$21,405	$21,405	$21,360	$20,850	$22,728	$1,878	
Actual/projected cost per managed population (in dollars)		$0	$50,549	$43,068	$43,068	$41,475	$44,363	$47,153	$2,791	
Comments:		Per unit cost based on managed population (739 through 2006, 3,599 2007-2012). In FY 2007, the NPS expects performance will be adversely impacted for bringing species of management concern to the desired population levels. NPS expects to slowly reverse that trend in FY 2009 and to improve it's information on these species. Baseline and populations status updated based on more mature assessments due to natural resource inventory improvements. This is a lagging indicator. The projected increase of additional populations improved is due primarily to previous year goal funding levels. Impact of budget change will occur later.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Natural Resources Management								

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of Federally listed species that occur or have occurred in parks making progress toward recovery (by population). **(BUR Ia2A)**	F	41.2% (430 of 1,042) Baseline Year	41.7% (435 of 1,042) + 5 in FY 2005	42% (442 of 1,042) + 7 in FY 2006	42.9% (448 of 1,042) + 13 in FY 2007	41.8% (492 of 1,177) Baseline updated + 14 in FY 2007	41.6% (490 of 1,177) Baseline updated + 12 in FY 2007	43.5% (512 of 1,177) + 22 in FY 2008	+ 1.9% (+ 4.5%) (22 / 490)	44.8% (528 of 1,177)
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$22,475	$24,657	$24,652	$24,652	$24,600	$24,014	$27,681	$3,667	
Actual/projected cost per population by species (in dollars)		$52,267	$56,684	$55,027	$55,027	$49,597	$49,007	$54,064	$5,057	
Comments:		Per unit cost based on managed population (1,042 through 2006, and 1,177 for 2007-2012). Per unit cost is problematic for projections due to the variability of location and type of species managed. As species protection work becomes increasingly complex the costs are expected to increase, increasing per unit costs. This is a lagging indicator, the projected increase of 42 additional populations improved is due primarily to previous year goal funding levels. Impact of budget change will occur later.								
Contributing Programs:										
PART Efficiency and Other Output Measures										
EPMT average cost of treating an acre of land disturbed with exotic plants. **(PART NR-7)**	A	$502 FY 2004	$637 + $137 in FY 2005	$645	$339	$650	$640	$640 + $0 in FY 2008	+ $0 (+ 0%)	TBD
Comments:		This PART measure is a per unit cost based on operational costs associated only with the Exotic Plant Management Team rather than program as a whole.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Natural Resources Management								
End Outcome Goal 1.3: Resource Protection. Protect Cultural and Natural Heritage Resources										
End Outcome Measures										
Percent of paleontological localities in NPS inventory in good condition **(SP, BUR Ia9)**	C	23% (1,202 of 5,149) 94in FY 2004	37% (1,100 of 3,250) Baseline reset - 2 in FY 2005	38% (1,235 of 3,250) + 36 in FY 2006	42% (1,369 of 3,250) + 269 in FY 2007	39% (1,563 of 4,007) Baseline updated + 194 in FY 2007	38.3% (1,534 of 4,007) Baseline updated + 165 in FY 2007	45.7% (1,832 of 4,007) + 205 in FY 2008	7.4% (+ 13.4%) (205 / 1,534)	55.7% (2,232of 4,007)
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$2,758	$3,026	$3,269	$3,269	$3,262	$3,184	$3,522	$338	

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
Actual/projected cost per locality managed (in dollars)		$511.03	$931.01	$1,005.75	$1,005.75	$814.02	$794.61	$879.04	$84.43	
Comments:		Per unit cost is based on the number of paleontological localities managed (3,250 through 2006, and 4,007 for 2007-2012). The baseline has been updated.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Natural Resources Management								

Note: The 2007 plan is the performance level based upon a projection of 2007 likely enacted made during the first quarter of 2007. The 2008 plan and the 2012 long-term targets build on the 2007 plan. To the extent that Congress enacts a 2007 appropriation that is different from the 2007 projection, the 2008 plan and 2012 targets may require revision.

Subactivity: **Resource Stewardship**
Program Component: **Everglades Restoration and Research**

Justification of FY 2008 Program Changes

The 2008 budget request for the Everglades Restoration and Research program is $9,965,000 and 45 FTE, with no program changes from the FY 2007 President's Budget.

Program Overview

The Everglades Restoration and Research Program is critical to the restoration, preservation, and protection of Federal interest lands in South Florida. Projects implemented through this program relate directly to the restoration of the ecological systems for Everglades and Biscayne NPs and Big Cypress NPres and less directly for Dry Tortugas NP. The Everglades Restoration and Research program contributes directly to National Park Service efforts to provide results for the following departmental Strategic Plan Goals: "Improve Health of Watersheds, Landscapes, and Marine Resources;" "Sustain Biological Communities;" and "Protect Cultural and Natural Heritage Resources." The restoration projects contribute results that affect the control efforts of numerous exotic invasive plant species in other national parks.

The National Park Service is a major partner in the combined State and Federal effort to restore Florida's everglades. The south Florida NPS units are among the collaborating entities implementing major water resources projects such as the Modified Water Deliveries and the regional Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan (CERP). The CERP is a $10.5 billion program of large-scale modifications to the water management infrastructure of south Florida, with a targeted completion date of 2038. Projects affecting NPS lands and waters occur in phases through the end of CERP implementation. The NPS works with the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to support CERP projects through the development of restoration performance measures and quantitative evaluations of the environmental benefits of proposed actions. The Critical Ecosystems Studies Initiative (CESI) develops and implements long-term monitoring and assessment plans that are critical for adaptive management, while the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force provides assistance in coordinating this multi-agency effort.

In FY 2008, funding of $500,000 for staff salaries associated with the Department's support and management of the Everglades restoration initiative will be supplemented from CESI or CERP. NPS will work with the Department to determine the best source of funds.

FY 2008 Program Performance

The NPS expects that CESI will remain one of the primary venues for providing scientific information for use in restoration decision-making and guiding land management responsibilities in south Florida. In FY 2005, the three south Florida DOI bureaus (NPS, FWS, and USGS) completed a joint Science Plan in Support of Ecosystem Restoration, Preservation, and Protection in South Florida. This plan formed the basis of a joint NPS/USGS request for proposals issued under a broad agency announcement (BAA) that guided all CESI funding in 2006 and 2007. Since many of the selected projects have a 3-4 year duration, only limited CESI funding is available for new projects each year. In late 2006, the Department issued a second joint NPS/USGS broad agency announcement to solicit projects, focused specifically on science, to support a series of CERP Interim Goals that form the basis for five-year restoration status reports to Congress. In FY 2007, eight projects that support CERP Interim Goals were recommended for CESI funding (four were approved for immediate funding, and four were proposed for future FY 2008 funding). Also in FY 2007, twelve new projects were approved (based on the 2006 BAA submissions).

The CESI planned activities for 2008 include:

- Prepare to update the DOI Science Plan in Support of Ecosystem Restoration, Preservation, and Protection in South Florida, in collaboration with FWS, USGS, and the Office of the Executive Director

(OED).

- Continue development of decision support tools that define and support Everglades restoration including restoration success indicators (with a focus on CERP Interim Goals), GIS tools for evaluating land management policies, and biological/physical database development and dissemination.
- Continue development of simulation modeling studies that link hydrology, water quality, and ecological responses with a focus on (1) models that link the marsh sheetflow, sediment transport, and landscape-scale vegetation patterns, and (2) predicting the effects of freshwater flows on estuarine salinity and productivity.

The Wood Stork, Mycteria americana, a federally endangered species present in both Everglades NP and Big Cypress NPres, is one of many wading bird species whose populations are monitored on an annual basis by the NPS in collaboration with other State and Federal agencies. Photo courtesy of Katie Dimos.

- Continue critical long-term monitoring projects that support restoration assessments, such as the comprehensive fish and macro-invertebrate monitoring program, marsh water level/water quality and flow monitoring, monitoring of threatened and endangered species, and sampling vegetation communities that are most likely to be impacted by implementation of the Modified Water Deliveries, C-111, and CERP projects.
- Implement shorter-term hydrological and ecological monitoring projects in the DOI units in southwest Florida to define baseline conditions and indicators to measure the success of future restoration actions.
- Continue basic research projects contributing to our understanding of (1) fire affects as management tools in the control of invasive/exotic vegetation, (2) paleoecological and physiological studies of the impacts of reduced water flow on the estuarine communities, (3) the impacts of increased freshwater flow and nutrient input on marsh community structure and trophic interactions, and (4) the breeding and dispersal dynamics of the Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow in the smaller subpopulations of the eastern Everglades to identify opportunities to increase survivability through adaptive management.

The CERP planned activities for 2008 include:

- Continue to align our NPS alternative evaluation efforts to support the accelerated implementation of pre-CERP foundation projects (Modified Water Deliveries (MWD) and Canal 111), the State's Acceler8 projects, and CERP Band 1, or initially authorized CERP projects.
- Continue to represent the NPS on technical issues related to CERP Interim Goals and Guidance Memoranda at the Federal level, and on the establishment of Initial Reservations, Minimum Flows and Levels, and water supply planning at the State level.
- Complete the evaluation of the water control plan and final structural designs for the Combined Structural and Operational Plan (CSOP) for the Modified Water Deliveries and C-111 projects, and begin to assess the effects of increased water flows into the wetlands of Northeast Shark Slough and Taylor Slough.
- Continue to track the water quality improvements from completion of 43,500 acres of Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs) for the State's Everglades Construction Project (ECP), which is anticipated to be completed by 2010.
- Continue CERP Band 1 projects, tracking the effects of implementing upstream water management improvements (Lake Okeechobee Watershed Study, EAA Storage Reservoirs), and complete detailed evaluation reports for the projects that directly affect NPS managed lands (L-31N Seepage Management Pilot, C-111 Spreader Canal, Biscayne Bay Coastal Wetlands, and WCA 3A Decompartmentalization and Sheetflow Enhancement).

Program Performance Change Table

Performance for this program is incorporated in the Natural Resources Management table above.

Subactivity: **Resource Stewardship**
Program Component: **Cultural Resources Applied Research**

Justification of FY 2008 Program Changes

The 2008 budget request for the Cultural Resources Applied Research program is $20,119,000 and 166 FTE, a net program increase of $111,000 and 1 FTE from the FY 2007 President's Budget.

Targeted Park Base Increases for Core Park Operations (+$31,000) – The NPS is proposing an increase of $40.561 million at parks in FY 2008 to focus on core operations. The portion of this increase directed toward resource stewardship needs is $6.808 million with $31,000 specifically aimed at cultural resources applied research activities. A description of the park base increases, as well as summaries of each requested increase, can be found in the "ONPS Summaries" section of the budget justifications.

With the proposed increase, an additional 37,000 museum objects would be cataloged and 34 additional archeological sites would be inventoried. Additional work would include support for cultural landscapes and historic structures inventories, park historic resources studies, and park administrative histories.

Restore Support for Vanishing Treasures Initiative (+$80,000/+1 FTE) – In FY 2007, the NPS proposed reducing support for the Vanishing Treasures Initiative in order to support higher priority needs. This funding was added by Congress in FY 2006 to support the preservation of historic structures at Fort Laramie NHS, Fort Union NM, and Tumacacori NHP, and emergency stabilization of historic and prehistoric structures in parks throughout the Intermountain and Pacific West Regions. Under the continuing resolution, these parks would continue to receive this funding in FY 2007. Therefore, the NPS is proposing to continue this funding in order not to harm preservation operations at these parks. This funding could be used to complete documentation of cultural landscapes, historic and prehistoric structures, or archeological sites. Actual performance would depend on projects funded.

Program Performance Change Table

	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 CR [1]	2008 Base Budget (2007 PB + Fixed Costs)	2008 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2008	Program Change Accruing in Outyears
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Additional Archeological Sites inventoried (Ib2A)	3,103	2,152	4,158	1,000	1,093	1,127	34	20 to 30
Total Actual/Projected Cost ($000)	$415	$455	$1,275	$1,242	$1,325	$1,374	$50	
Actual/Projected Cost Per Site (whole dollars)	$134	$211	$307	$1,242	$1,325	$1,374	$50	
Comments	Costs and performance include all contributing Programs.							
Additional Museum Objects cataloged (Ib2D)	2.1 million	3.1 million	5.3 million	2 million	2.068 million	2.105 million	37,000	30,000 to 35,000
Total Actual/Projected Cost ($000)	$1,184	$1,299	$2,636	$2,568	$2,738	$2,880	$142	

	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 CR [1]	2008 Base Budget (2007 PB + Fixed Costs)	2008 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2008	Program Change Accruing in Outyears
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Actual/Projected Cost Per object (whole dollars)	$0.56	$0.42	$0.50	$1.28	$1.30	$1.37	$0.07	
Comments	Costs and performance include all contributing Programs.							

[1] The performance and cost data in the 2007 CR column is presented at the 2007 plan level, which is based upon a projection of 2007 likely enacted made during the first quarter of 2007. The 2008 plan builds on the 2007 plan. To the extent Congress enacts a 2007 appropriation that is different from the 2007 projection, the 2008 plan may require revision

Note: Projected costs may not equal program change as these are full costs, which may include funds from other sources and (or) use averages.

Column A: The level of performance and costs expected in 2008 at the 2007 President's Budget level plus funded fixed costs. Reflects the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of prior year fixed costs, and trend impacts, but does not reflect the proposed program change.

Column D: Outyear performance beyond 2008 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2008. It does not include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent outyear.

Program Overview

NPS conducts a program of basic and applied research, in accordance with current scholarly standards, to support planning, management, and interpretation of park cultural resources. Detailed, systematic data about resources and their preservation and protection needs are critical to effective management of the resources. The program supports the Department's goal, "Protect the Environment and Preserve Our Nation's Natural and Cultural Resources."

Cultural resource inventory systems manage data obtained through research and are the only source for complete, accurate, and reliable information on these resources. These systems provide the basic information necessary for park planning and development proposals to comply with archeological, environmental, and historic preservation mandates. The inventory systems also provide information essential to selecting appropriate and cost-effective strategies for managing, preserving, maintaining, interpreting, consulting about and providing public access to cultural resources. These applied research activities are related to building and improving inventory systems and ensuring that the systems acquire and maintain data effectively and efficiently.

At A Glance…

Current Inventory Systems

- Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS)
- Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)
- List of Classified Structures (LCS)
- National Catalog of Museum Objects (Automated National Catalog System-ANCS+)
- Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI)
- Cultural Resources Management Bibliography (CRBIB)

Archeological Resources:

- Archeological overviews and assessments; archeological identification and evaluation studies; and periodic condition assessments are undertaken to guide park managers in planning and management decisions.
- Complete, accurate, and reliable documentation is collected for all archeological resources and used in park planning, interpretation, protection, and resource management.
- ASMIS records are created for all archeological resources, updated when new information becomes available, and used for planning, resource management, and national level accountability reports.
- National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark documentation.
- New strategies are considered and implemented, as appropriate, for completing archeological inventories and documentation more efficiently and in less time.
- Performance-based allocation of funds.

Use of Cost and Performance Information

In FY 2006, 90 percent of cultural resources project funds allocated to regions was distributed based on regional accountability of previous year's funds. Ten percent of these funds were allocated based not only on regional accounting of previous year funds but also on documented accomplishments.

In FY 2007, 70 percent of cultural resources project funds will be distributed to regions based solely on accountability, while 30 percent will be distributed based on both accountability and performance.

Cultural Landscapes:
- Cultural landscape reports to guide park management in treatment and use decisions.
- Documentation of cultural landscapes.
- National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark documentation.
- Performance-based allocation of funds.

Historic and Prehistoric Structures:
- Historic structure reports to guide park management in treatment and use decisions.
- Documentation of historic structures.
- National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark documentation.
- Performance-based allocation of funds.

Museum Collections:
- Museum collection management plans, collection storage plans, collection condition surveys, and historic furnishings reports.
- Documentation (cataloging) for all museum objects.
- Performance-based allocation of funds.

Ethnographic Resources:
- Basic ethnographic surveys, field studies, and consultations in parks.
- Ethnographic overviews and assessments to identify relationships with Native Americans and other ethnic and occupational groups associated traditionally with park resources.
- Documentation of and inventory of ethnographic resources.
- Exploration of ways to improve the reporting of performance in ethnographic research that links to budget allocations.

Historical Research:
- Historic resource studies.
- Park administrative histories and other historical studies.
- National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark documentation.
- Exploration of ways to improve reporting of performance in historical research that links to budget allocations.

ⓘ Find more information online about Cultural Resources Applied Research at www.cr.nps.gov.

FY 2008 Program Performance

With the proposed FY 2008 base funding, the NPS would be able to improve the inventory and documentation information for archeological sites (1.6 percent increase), historic structures (13.6 percent increase), and cultural landscapes (15.7 increase), and increase the percent of museum objects cataloged (3.4 percent increase). Specifically, the NPS will:

- Utilize archeological overviews and assessments, archeological identification and evaluation studies, and entry of known and documented paper site records into ASMIS to increase the inventory of archeological sites to 69,165 from 67,165 achieved in FY 2006 and 68,165 planned for FY 2007. All site records newly entered into ASMIS are complete, accurate, and reliable to improve management efficiency. Superintendents that manage archeological sites verify, validate, and approve site additions and withdrawals during the fiscal

Mason repairs prehistoric stone walls, Chaco Culture NHP.

year. With the increased funding in FY 2008, an additional 34 archeological sites would be inventoried.

- Increase cultural landscapes that have complete, accurate, and reliable information on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory to 419 from 335 in FY 2006 and a planned 363 in FY 2007.
- Increase the historic structures that have complete, accurate and reliable information on the LCS to 83.3 percent. As of FY 2006, 70.8 percent had complete information, and 73.3 percent are planned for FY 2007.
- Catalog an additional 2.1 million museum objects bringing the total to 64.5 million objects cataloged. As of FY 2006, 60.4 million objects are cataloged and 62.4 are planned for FY 2007. Increase percent of total collection that is cataloged by 2.5 percent in accordance with PART targets. As of FY 2006, 51.5 percent of the collections are cataloged and 54 percent is planned for FY 2007. Cataloging efficiency will improve with funds distributed in FY 2007 according to documented performance. With the increased funding in FY 2008, an additional 37,000 objects would be cataloged.

In addition to the above-mentioned accomplishments relating to NPS Strategic Goals, the program works towards additional goals and accomplishments. In order to achieve these goals and accomplishments, in FY 2008, the NPS will:

- Improve documentation of newly inventoried and revisited archeological sites, including entering ASMIS data for approximately 1,000 archeological sites in newly acquired acreage in Puuhonua o Honaunau NHP.
- Conduct an estimated 250 field studies that cover approximately 50,000 acres of parkland as part of archeological inventory projects, and identify and document an estimated 1,000 archeological sites in both FY 2008 and FY 2007.
- Provide field training in parks for non-destructive archeological investigations through remote sensing. In FY 2006, training was provided at Fort Frederica National Monument.
- Improve access to park archeological information by adding listings for NPS archeological reports to the reports module of the National Archeological Database.
- Update ASMIS technology and procedures to increase efficiency. In FY 2008, the NPS plans to launch the new, centralized version of ASMIS that will allow online, real-time data entry and updates in a more controlled and monitored system and will facilitate real-time national level reporting (a PART milestone). The NPS will publish the related User Guide and ASMIS Data Dictionary. In addition, training will be provided for the new system. In FY 2007, ASMIS training is planned at two parks for approximately 20 NPS archeologists.

Arborist trainee maintains cultural landscape at Edison NHS.

- Develop Cultural Landscape Reports for parks. For example, in FY 2008 San Francisco Maritime NHP plans to complete a report for Aquatic Park. In FY 2007, Fort Donelson NB plans to complete a report for the River Batteries and Rock Creek Park plans to complete a report for Battleground Cemetery. In FY 2006, a report for Fort Pulaski NM was completed.
- Prepare Historic Structure Reports for parks. For example, in FY 2008, Jefferson Expansion Memorial plans to complete a report on the arch. In FY 2007, Harry S Truman NHS plans to complete reports for the two Wallace Homes. In FY 2006, Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHS completed reports for the Lincoln Cabin and Tavern building and Minute Man NHP completed a report for the Elisha Jones house and shed.
- Catalog an additional 2.1 million museum objects, specimens and archival collections in FY 2008. For example, Dinosaur NM plans to catalog the Earl Douglass Dinosaur Quarry collections and the Midwest Archeological Center plans to catalog archeological project archives acquired prior to 1987. In FY 2007, Gulf Islands NS plans to update the documentation for its museum collections following Hurricane Katrina and Lowell NHP plans to catalog records documenting the activities of owners, managers, engineers, and workers who designed, built, and maintained Lowell's waterpower canal system. In FY 2006, the Flagstaff Area National

Monuments cataloged and inventoried all collections housed at the Northern Arizona University Quaternary Sciences Program repository.

- Improve public access to museum collections. For example, in FY 2008, Yellowstone NP plans to increase direct access to the museum collections during peak visitation through additional customer service at the new Heritage and Research Center. In FY 2007, New Bedford Whaling NHP plans to prepare a historic furnishings implementation plan to accurately interpret a whaling merchant's home; Fort Raleigh plans to redesign exhibits at its visitor center; parks servicewide plan to make more than 7,000 additional digital images of park collections available via the Web Catalog and web exhibits; and 13 parks propose to install 14 major new museum exhibits. In FY 2006, Mesa Verde partnered with Fort Lewis College, a local radio station, and high school students, to present exhibits and radio broadcasts commemorating the park's centennial; and Valley Forge NHP posted the park's collection of Revolutionary War pole arms on the NPS Museum Collections Web Catalog.
- Complete plans for museum collections management. For example, in FY 2008, Independence NHP and Fort McHenry NM&HS plan to update their Collection Management Plans. In FY 2007, Florissant Fossil Beds NM proposes to prepare its first Collection Management Plan; Buffalo NR plans to perform a condition assessment for historic Civilian Conservation Corps furniture; and Everglades NP plans to prepare an Integrated Pest Management Plan for South Florida parks. In FY 2006, all regions completed regional museum storage strategies; Salem Maritime NHS, Eisenhower NHS, and Lowell NHP completed Collection Management Plans; and Harpers Ferry Center completed Historic Furnishings Reports for Tuskegee Airmen NHS, Cane River Creole NHP, and Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.

New museum storage at Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS.

- Initiate an estimated 20 research projects annually; continue 50 projects; complete 30 projects in ethnographic overviews and assessments, traditional use studies, rapid ethnographic assessments, as well as components to ethnohistories, oral histories, subsistence studies, and studies identifying human remains for repatriation under NAGPRA; in addition, conduct 20 special training projects, and 150 consultations with government agencies, Indian Tribes, and other traditionally associated peoples and groups to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of cultural and natural resource management. In FY 2006, 1,032 records were added to the ERI, as part of the closeout of this national database, and a distance learning page for African American Perspectives on Ethnographic Resources was completed.
- Prepare Historic Resource Studies and administrative histories for parks. In FY 2008, NPS anticipates production levels approximating those in FY 2007. In FY 2007, NPS estimates there will be at least 52 Historic Resource Studies (HRSs) ongoing, including a joint one for Sequoia and Kings Canyon NPs; and at least 27 administrative histories ongoing, including one for Martin Van Buren NHS. In FY 2006, the NPS completed or continued 60 HRSs including completion of an HRS for Big Hole NB; initiated five HRSs; continued or completed seven special history studies and initiated three special history studies, including one for Isle Royale NP; completed or continued 26 administrative histories, including completion of the administrative history of Denali NP and Preserve; and initiated four administrative histories, including one for Lassen Volcanic NP.

Program Performance Overview – Cultural Resources Applied Research

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
End Outcome Goal 1.3: Resource Protection. Protect Cultural and Natural Heritage Resources										
PART Efficiency and Other Output Measures										
Percent increase in NPS Archeological sites inventoried and evaluated **(BUR Ib2A)** *for FY 2007, Baseline updated to FY 2006	C	5.37% (from 57,752 to 60,855) + 3,103 in FY 2004	9% (from 57,752 to 63,007) + 2,152 in FY 2005	10.8% (from 57,752 to 64,000) + 1.5% (993) in FY 2006	16.3% (from 57,752 to 67,165) + 4,156 in FY 2006	1.6% (from 67,165 to 68,258) Baseline updated + 1,093 in FY 2007	1.49% (from 67,165 to 68,165) Baseline updated + 1,000 in FY 2007	1.65% (from 67,165 to 69,292) + 1,127 in FY 2008	0.16% (+ 1.657%) (1,127 / 68,165)	9.1% (from 67,165 to 73,292)
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$415	$455	$1,275	$1,275	$1,273	$1,242	$1,374	$132	
Actual/projected cost per inventoried and evaluated site (in dollars)		$134	$211	$307	$307	$1,273	$1,242	$1,374	$132	
Comments:		Per unit cost based on number of archeological sites inventoried and evaluated (63,007 in FY 2005). Targets updated to reflect actual FY 2006 performance. This measure is associated with archaeological site condition (BUR Ia8).								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Cultural Resources Research								
Percent increase of cultural landscapes on the Cultural Landscapes Inventory that have complete, accurate and reliable information (for FY 2007, baseline updated to FY06) **(BUR Ib2B)**	C	21.6% (From 148 to 180) + 32 in FY 2004	74% (from 148 to 258) + 78 in FY 2005	73% (from 148 to 256)	126.35% (from 148 to 335) + 77 in FY 2006	13.4% (from 335 to 388) Baseline updated + 45 in FY 2007	8.36% (from 335 to 363) Baseline updated + 28 in FY 2007	25.4% (from 335 to 420) + 57 in FY 2008	+ 17% (+ 15.7%) (57/ 363)	60% (from 335 to 536)
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$331	$363	$611	$611	$609	$595	$686	$91	
Actual/projected cost per designated cultural landscape (in dollars)		$1,840	$1,409	$7,929	$7,929	$21,758	$21,239	$24,489	$3,250	
Comments:		Per unit cost based on the number of designated cultural landscapes (258 FY 2005). NPS re-evaluated the baseline and updated it in FY 2007. This measure is associated with cultural landscape condition (BUR Ia7).								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Cultural Resources Research								

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
Percent increase of historic structures on the FY 2006 List of Classified Structures that have complete, accurate and reliable information **(PART CR-5, BUR Ib2C)**	C	34.5% (9,155 of 26,531) + 4,499 in FY 2004	47% (12,474 of 26,531) + 3,319 in FY 2005	66.6% (17,670 of 26,531) + 5,296 in FY 2006	70.8% (18,853 of 26,630) + 6,379 in FY 2006	75.9% (20,215 of 26,630) Baseline updated + 1,362 in FY 2007	73.3% (19,520 of 26,630) Baseline updated + 667 in FY 2007	83.3% (22,183 of 26,630) + 2,663 in FY 2008	+ 10% (+ 13.6%) (2,663 / 19,520)	100% (26,300 of 26,300) completed in FY 2011
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$673	$738	$1,658	$1,658	$1,655	$1,615	$21	$236	
Actual/projected cost per historic structure (in dollars)		$25	$28	$62	$62	$62	$61	$70	$9	
Comments:		Goal modified in FY 2007 to match other cultural resources inventory goals. Per unit cost based on the number listed of historic structures.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Cultural Resources Research								
Percent increase in NPS museum objects cataloged **(BUR Ib2D)** ***Baseline reset for FY 2007**	C	22.6% (from 42.4m to 52m) + 2.1 million in FY 2004	29.9% (from 42.4m to 55.1m) + 3.1 million in FY 2005	34.6% (from 42.4m to 57.1m) +3.6% (2 million) in FY 2006	42.4% (from 42.4 to 60.4 million) + 5.3 million in FY 2006	3.4% (from 60.4 m to 62.468 m) Baseline updated + 2.068 million in FY 2007	3.31% (from 60.4 m to 62.4 m) Baseline updated + 2 million in FY 2007	3.48% (from 60.4 m to 64.5 m) + 2.105 million in FY 2008	+ 0.17% (+ 3.37%) (2.1 / 62.4)	20.7% (from 60.4 m to 72.9 m)
Percent of museum objects catalogued and submitted to the National Catalog (**PART CR-6**) See Comments.	C	50.4% (55.4 million of 109.9 million)	49.3% (55.1 million of 111.8 million)	48.4%	51.5% (60.4 million of 117.2 million)	48.7%	54%	56.6%	+ 2.5% (+ 4.6%) (2.5 / 54)	59%
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$1,184	$1,299	$2,636	$2,636	$2,631	$2,568	$2,880	$312	
Actual/projected cost per million objects catalogued (in dollars)		$0.56	$0.42	$0.50	$0.50	$1.32	$1.28	$1.37	$0.09	
Comments:		Per unit cost based on the number of catalogued museum objects. Goal Ib2D measures the increase in the number of objects catalogued. This measure is associated with museum objects condition (BUR Ia6). PART CR-6 compares number catalogued to total number of museum objects, as more museum objects are added to collections, the percent catalogued can drop.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Cultural Resources Research								

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
Park Ethnographic Resources: Percent increase in NPS Ethnographic resources inventoried **(BUR Ib2E)** *Baseline reset for FY 2004 at 929.	C	45.% (from 929 to 1,352) + 130 in FY 2004	60.6% (from 929 to 1,492) + 140 in FY 2005	78% (from 929 to 1,652) + 160 in FY 2006	171% (from 929 to 2,524) + 1,032 in FY 2006	Goal Dropped by NPS	Goal Dropped by NPS	Not applicable	Not applicable	Goal dropped at end of FY 2006
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$84	$93	$226	$226	$226				
Actual/projected cost per resource (in dollars)		$511	$62	$90	$90	$125				
Comments:		Per unit cost based on the number of inventoried ethnographic resources (1,492 in FY 2005). This goal was dropped at the end of FY 2006.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Cultural Resources Research								
Park Historical Research: Percent increases of parks that have historical research (an approved Historic Resource Study and an approved Administrative History) that is current and completed to professional standards as of 1985. **(BUR Ib2F)**	C	10.9% (42 of 384) + 0 in FY 2004	12.5% (48 of 384) + 6 in FY 2005	13.4% (52 of 388) + 4 in FY 2006	13.4% (52 of 388) + 4 in FY 2006	Goal Dropped by NPS	Goal Dropped by NPS	Not applicable	Not applicable	Goal dropped at end of FY 2006
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$231	$254	$635	$635	$634				
Actual/projected cost per Park (in dollars)			$42,300	$158,807	$158,807	$158,472				
Comments:		Per unit cost is based on the incremental change (i.e., 6 in FY 2005). Per unit cost is problematic for projections due to the variability of location and complexity of park for historical research.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Cultural Resources Research								
Cost to catalog a museum object **(PART CR-7)**	A	$1.07 ($1.37 million / 1,280,000)	$1.21 ($1.55 million / 1/270,000)	$0.90	$0.83 ($1.37 million / 1,650,00)	$0.89	$0.89	$0.87	- $0.02 ($0.87)	TBD
Comments:		This PART measure is an efficiency measure that is a per unit cost.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Cultural Resources								

Note: The 2007 plan is the performance level based upon a projection of 2007 likely enacted made during the first quarter of 2007. The 2008 plan and the 2012 long-term targets build on the 2007 plan. To the extent that Congress enacts a 2007 appropriation that is different from the 2007 projection, the 2008 plan and 2012 targets may require revision.

Subactivity: **Resource Stewardship**
Program Component: **Cultural Resources Management**

Justification of FY 2008 Program Changes

The 2008 budget request for the Cultural Resources Management program is $93,179,000 and 796 FTE, a net program increase of $11,778,000 and 43 FTE from the FY 2007 President's Budget.

Targeted Park Base Increases for Core Park Operations (+$1,558,000/+15 FTE) – The NPS is proposing an increase of $40.561 million at parks in FY 2008 to focus on core operations. The portion of this increase directed toward resource stewardship needs is $6.808 million with $1.558 million specifically aimed at high priority, recurring cultural resources management activities. A description of the park base increases, as well as summaries of each requested increase, can be found in the "ONPS Summaries" section of the budget justifications.

With the proposed increase, parks would be able to bring an additional 87 historic structures, 42 cultural landscapes, and 2,851 archeological sites to good condition (including processing records), meet an additional 894 museum standards, and conduct significant work on 61 paleontological sites.

Centennial Initiative: Flexible Increases to Improve Park Health (+$10,000,000/+26 FTE) – The NPS is proposing an increase of $20.0 million in FY 2008 to improve park resources and measure results through the use of flexible park funding, of which $10.0 million would be devoted to cultural resource projects. The NPS would target parks that demonstrate organizational efficiency, based on the NPS Scorecard, and that have the capacity to improve the condition of cultural resources in a two to three year period. Parks would then enter into performance contracts with specific targets and monitor the results against those targets. Proposed projects may include protecting museum collections or restoring historic structures. A description of the criteria for distributing flexible park funding, as well as sample candidate projects in parks, can be found in the "ONPS Summaries" section of the budget justifications. With the proposed increase, parks would be able to restore an estimated additional 126 historic structures to good condition and meet an estimated additional 730 museum standards. This request is part of the Centennial Initiative.

Restore Support for Vanishing Treasures Initiative (+$220,000/+2 FTE) – In FY 2007, the NPS proposed reducing support for the Vanishing Treasures Initiative in order to support higher priority needs. This funding was added by Congress in FY 2006 to support the preservation of historic structures at Fort Laramie NHS, Fort Union NM, and Tumacacori NHP, and emergency stabilization of historic and prehistoric structures in parks throughout the Intermountain and Pacific West Regions. Under the continuing resolution, these parks would continue to receive this funding in FY 2007. Therefore, the NPS is proposing to continue this funding in order not to harm preservation operations at these parks. This funding could be used to bring two cultural landscapes, 100 archeological sites, or ten historic structures into good condition. Actual performance would depend on the projects funded.

Program Performance Change Table

	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 CR [1]	2008 Base Budget (2007 PB + Fixed Costs)	2008 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2008	Program Change Accruing in Outyears
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Historic Structures in Good Condition (each) (Ia5)	12,102	12,660	13,788	14,213	14,395	15,550	1,155	220

	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 CR [1]	2008 Base Budget (2007 PB + Fixed Costs)	2008 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2008	Program Change Accruing in Outyears
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Total Actual/Projected Cost ($000)	$178,450	$195,778	$199,734	$194,561	$207,449	$223,270	$15,822	
Actual/Projected Cost Per Structure (whole dollars)	$6,712	$7,284	$7,284	$7,574	$8,076	$8,692	$616	
Comments	Costs and performance include all contributing Programs. . Cultural Resources Management Initiatives are expected to add 223 structures in good condition and Facility Operations & Maintenance Initiatives are expected to add 932 for a total of 1,155.							
Museum Standards met (each) (Ia6)	53,947	53,509	54,795	51,719	51,924	53,719	1,795	1,600
Total Actual/Projected Cost ($000)	$44,302	$312	$49,076	$47,805	$50,972	$54,692	$3,720	
Actual/Projected Cost Per standard (whole dollars)	$580	$650	$651	$681	$726	$779	$53	
Comments	Unit costs based on all standards being met (changes each FY). Costs and performance include all contributing Programs. Cultural Resources Management Initiatives will add 1,624 and Facility Operations & Maintenance Initiatives will add 171 for a total of 1,795 added.							
Paleontologic site in good condition (sites) (Ia9)	1,202	1,100	1,369	1,534	1,563	1,832	269	60
Actual/Projected Cost Per Collection (whole dollars)	$2,758	$3,026	$3,269	$3,184	$3,395	$3,522	$127	
Actual/Projected Cost Per standard (whole dollars)	$511	$931	$1,006	$795	$847	$879	$32	
Comments	Costs and performance include all contributing Programs. This initiative will add 61 sites and Natural Resources Management Initiatives will add 208 for a total of 269 sites added.							
Cultural Landscapes in Good Condition (each) (Ia7)	60	95	146	326	331	381	50	40
Total Actual/Projected Cost ($000)	$73,578	$80,723	$78,677	$76,639	$81,716	$82,966	$1,250	
Actual/Projected Cost Per Landscape (whole dollars)	$133,623	$312,878	$224,792	$89,532	$95,463	$96,923	$1,461	
Comments	Costs and performance include all contributing Programs. Cultural Resources Management initiatives will add 44 landscapes and Facility Operations & Maintenance Initiatives will add 6 for total of 50 added.							

	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 CR [1]	2008 Base Budget (2007 PB + Fixed Costs)	2008 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2008	Program Change Accruing in Outyears
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Archeological sites in good condition (each) (Ia8)	14,301	18,211	23,300	24,562	25,111	28,062	2,951	2,500
Total Actual/Projected Cost ($000)	$25,933	$28,451	$30,091	$29,312	$31,253	$32,046	$792	
Actual/Projected Cost Per Site (whole dollars)	$554	$874	$697	$572	$610	$626	$15	
Comments	Costs and performance include all contributing Programs. Cultural Resource Management Initiatives account for the 2,951 increase.							

[1] The performance and cost data in the 2007 CR column is presented at the 2007 plan level, which is based upon a projection of 2007 likely enacted made during the first quarter of 2007. The 2008 plan builds on the 2007 plan. To the extent Congress enacts a 2007 appropriation that is different from the 2007 projection, the 2008 plan may require revision

Note: Projected costs may not equal program change as these are full costs, which may include funds from other sources and (or) use averages.

Column A: The level of performance and costs expected in 2008 at the 2007 President's Budget level plus funded fixed costs. Reflects the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of prior year fixed costs, and trend impacts, but does not reflect the proposed program change.

Column D: Outyear performance beyond 2008 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2008. It does not include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent outyear.

Program Overview

The Cultural Resources Management program of the National Park Service supports the Department's goal, "Protect the Environment and Preserve Our Nation's Natural and Cultural Resources," "through the management of archeological resources, cultural landscapes, historic and prehistoric structures, museum collections, and ethnographic resources." Additionally, staff experts provide enhanced technical assistance, education, training, and planning support to NPS managers and their national and international partners.

Cultural Resources Threats

- Archeological site looting and vandalism
- Lack of adequate storage and care of park museum collections
- Weather and related threats including erosion from ocean rise, river flooding, and wind.
- Air pollution
- Inadequate attention to stabilization, maintenance, and repair of structures, landscapes, and museum collections
- Failure to monitor changes in the resource
- Failure to correct improper uses
- Lack of documentation and determination of appropriate treatment strategies

Cultural resources management activities ensure the preservation and protection of cultural resources. Although parks do this work, regional and Servicewide offices provide support, especially for major preservation work. To be effective, this work must be ongoing. For example, keeping up with maintenance needs can slow deterioration, decrease costs for repair, and prevent the loss of the cultural resource. Coordination among responsible programs eliminates the potential for redundant and conflicting activities, and maximizes the benefit derived from preservation and protection actions. An example of this strategy in action is the integration of preservation activities for historic structures with maintenance strategies for all facilities.

Cultural resources management responsibilities and performance strategies include:

Archeological Resources

- Maintain the integrity and improve the condition of archeological resources.

- Protect and preserve archeological sites, collections, and records.
- Share information about park resources with professionals, with park visitors through interpretative programs, and with the public through NPS publications and websites.
- Explore ways to improve park reporting of performance that links to budget allocations.

Cultural Landscapes and Historic and Prehistoric Structures
- Stabilize historic and prehistoric structures and cultural landscapes.
- Review of cost per structure stabilized.

Museum Collections
- Preserve and protect collections to make them accessible for public enjoyment and knowledge.
- Introduce budgetary incentives that will accelerate the correction of deficiencies in museum facilities, increase the percentage of NPS and DOI preservation and protection standards met, and increase the percentage of collections in good condition.
- Provide support to the Interior Museum Property Program.

Use of Cost and Performance Information

In response to the Corrective Action Plan for Noncompliance Issues Identified in the FY 2004 Audited Financial Statement, each Regional Director developed a long-term regional condition assessment plan to systematically plan for, fund, and schedule condition assessments for over 31,000 archeological sites without a condition assessment Servicewide. Actual costs were tracked beginning in FY 2006 to determine the cost variation servicewide and to evaluate whether or not an efficiency measure may be developed in the future.

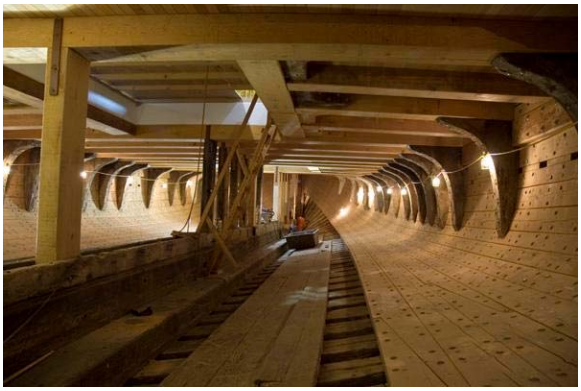
NPS plans to implement a Servicewide Collections Storage Plan to increase efficiency and cost effectiveness in providing preservation and protection for collections.

Ethnographic Resources
- Provide baseline data on park cultural and natural resources and on cultural peoples and groups with traditional associations to parks.
- Document and inform legislatively required consultation with traditionally associated peoples and groups.

Park NAGPRA
- Assist parks with Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) compliance; includes tribal consultation.
- Maintain a Servicewide record of NAGPRA compliance in parks.

Underground Railroad
- Maintain the Network to Freedom, a listing of sites, programs, and facilities with a verifiable connection to the Underground Railroad.
- Provide technical assistance to parks, States, local governments, and private organizations that are documenting and preserving Underground Railroad resources.

The **Cultural Resources Preservation Program (CRPP)** provides funds for security, environmental control, and other concerns for museum collections, and for the urgent stabilization and preservation of archeological and historic sites, structures, cultural landscapes, and museum objects. This program sets aside $2.0 million annually to address stabilization needs for 100 of the most important historic and prehistoric structures. Another program for preserving cultural resources is the **Cyclic Maintenance for Historic Properties Program**, which provides funds to maintain historic and prehistoric sites and structures, cultural landscapes, and museum facilities and collections. This cyclic program appears in the Facility Operations and Maintenance budget subactivity description.



Restoration of the Sailing Schooner C. A. Thayer.

Regional Offices and Cultural Resource Centers. Specialists at regional offices, cultural resource centers, and the Harpers Ferry Center carry a share of the preservation workload for parks that lack the

necessary personnel. Contract work frequently augments staff or provides specialized expertise. Centers provide research, project supervision, technical assistance, information management and GIS expertise, management planning, and centralized management of museum objects. NPS maintains the following cultural resource centers:

- Alaska Regional Curatorial Center
- Midwest Archeological Center
- Museum Resource Center (National Capital Region)
- Northeast Museum Services Center
- Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation
- Southeast Archeological Center
- Western Archeological and Conservation Center (Intermountain Region)

FY 2008 Program Performance

With the proposed funding increases, the NPS would be able to bring an additional 223 historic structures to good condition (total of 15,550 in good condition), an additional 44 cultural landscapes to good condition (total of 381 in good condition), meet an additional 1,624 museum standards (total 53,719 standards met), and conduct significant work on 2,951 archeological sites (a total of 28,062 in good condition). Specifically, in FY 2008, the NPS would:

- Bring nearly 55 percent of all archeological sites up to good condition in FY 2008. Based on the Regional Condition Assessment plans updated in December 2006, over 2,000 recorded sites will be visited and assessed for condition. In FY 2007, about 48 percent are expected to be in good condition, compared to 53.9 percent in FY 2006.
- Bring nearly 44.5 percent of all cultural landscapes up to good condition in FY 2008. In FY 2007, 44 percent are expected to be in good condition, compared to 43.6 percent in FY 2006.
- Bring approximately 60.5 percent of all historic structures up to good condition in FY2008. In FY 2007, 55.3 percent are expected to be in good condition, compared to 51.8 percent in FY 2006.
- Meet 76.6 percent of NPS preservation and protection standards for museum facilities, and 58.8 percent of DOI standards. Implementation of the Servicewide collections storage plan is expected to greatly enhance NPS's ability to meet these goals. In FY 2007, 73.7 percent of NPS standards and 56.6 percent of DOI standards are estimated to be met, compared to 72.6 percent NPS standards and 54.7 percent DOI standards met in FY 2006. In accordance with the OMB PART review, the Servicewide Collections Storage Plan uses the Facility Condition Index, Facility Management Software System data, and other performance measures to set ambitious performance tools.

In addition to the above-mentioned accomplishments relating to NPS Strategic Goals, the program works towards additional goals and accomplishments. In order to achieve these goals and accomplishments, in FY 2008, the NPS will:

- Expand guidance in online NPS Archeology Handbook supporting the Director's Order 28A: Archeology to improve management of resources. In FY 2008, completion of modules on archeology and fire management and archeology in wilderness are planned. In FY 2007, the completion of modules on condition assessments and monitoring, and on public outreach in support of resource protection are planned. In FY 2006, an online handbook with module on permits for archeology on federal land was developed.

NMSC Conservator, Carol Warner, conserves the 1826 gilt, carved wooden, Salem Custom House Eagle.

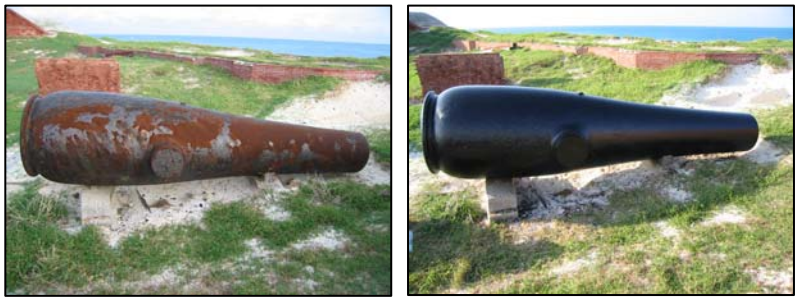
- Maximize information sharing between ASMIS and the Facility Maintenance Software System (FMSS) through collaboration between the Archeological Sites Working Group and the Park Facilities Management Division. In FY 2008, testing of management tools in several national park units with archeological sites is planned. In FY 2007, work begun in FY 2006 to develop asset specification templates, inspection guidance, cost calcula-

tors for replacing or repairing materials in kind, and other business practices for FMSS will be continued.

- Share archeological information with the public in FY 2008 by developing and publishing seven online summaries of archeological research in the parks. In FY 2007, 15 summaries will be developed and published.

Restoration of northeast bastion, Castillo de San Marcos NM.

- Train NPS archeologists in archeological damage assessment and park managers in archeological resource management. In FY 2006, NPS cooperated with BLM and Museum of Indian Arts and Culture in hosting an Archeological Damage Assessment Class in Santa Fe, NM, to train archeologists who prepare archeological damage assessments in archeological resource law violations cases, and with the National Training Center to train new superintendents about significance, accountability, performance, reporting, and funding for park cultural resources.
- Stabilize historic structures. For example, in FY 2008 stabilization of the Old Michigan Island Light House at Apostle Islands NL and six historic buildings at Bar BC Dude Ranch at Grand Teton NP is planned. In FY 2007, stabilization of the Sand Island Light House and outbuildings at Apostle Islands NL, St. Francis Hotel at Nicodemus NHS, and Crystal Cove Main Lodge foundation at Isle Royale NP is planned. In FY 2006, the NPS stabilized Captain Sherman's house and two mine workers' houses at Keweenaw NHP and the Lake Fish Hatchery buildings at Yellowstone NP.
- Correct planning, environmental, storage, security, and fire protection deficiencies in park museum collections. For example, in FY 2008, Indiana Dunes NL plans to install fire suppression systems in museum facilities; and Nez Perce NHP plans to install compact storage systems in museum collection storage areas. In FY 2007, Alaska Region plans to upgrade museum storage equipment regionwide; Yosemite NP proposes to continue the moving and rehousing of its collections to address longstanding storage and environmental control deficiencies; and Morristown NHP plans to upgrade fire extinguishers in all areas with collections. In FY 2006, Harpers Ferry NHP installed fifteen environmental monitoring units and photographed all controlled property, providing condition documentation and image identification for objects; Fort Necessity NB moved collections into a new storage facility in the Visitor Center; and South Florida Collections Management Center at Everglades NP installed new compactor storage for its archival collections and framed art.



Fort Jefferson cannon damaged by hurricane and after stabilization treatment.

- Provide conservation treatment for museum collections to improve their condition. For example, in FY 2008, Lyndon B. Johnson NHP plans to restore a 1914 LaFrance fire truck and 1934 hunting car for exhibit, and Fort Scott NHS plans to return an 1847 U.S. map and an 1846 copy of the U.S. Constitution to exhibitable condition. In FY 2007, Grand Teton NP proposes to improve the exhibit environment and stabilize and treat the David T. Vernon collection, a significant and complex assemblage of North American Indian objects that is actively deteriorating; and Weir Farm NHS plans to treat recently acquired original furnishings. In FY 2006, Harpers Ferry Center completed major treatments for Arlington House, Appomattox Court House NHP, Wrangell-St. Elias NP, Gettysburg NMP, Natchez NHP, Gulf Islands NS, Andersonville NHP, Fort Matanzas NM, Colonial NHP, White House (Diplomatic Room wallpaper), and Cumberland Island NS.

- Respond to any emergencies. In FY 2006, in response to the 2005 hurricanes, in advance of Katrina, Jean Lafitte NHP temporarily relocated all collections stored at the Decatur Street facility in New Orleans, and returned them undamaged following the event; the park also sent the most significant metal objects, damaged when the Chalmette Battlefield Visitor Center flooded, to Springfield Armory NHS for conservation; and Dry Tortugas NP contracted for conservation treatment of the original cannon from Fort Jefferson, some of the rarest and most significant examples of 19th century seacoast artillery in existence.
- Continue ethnographic special projects, including issues-driven research projects, ERI consultation tracking, repatriation consultation, demonstration research, related publications and presentations, and monitoring of ongoing resource use by traditionally associated peoples and groups.
- Continue development of web-based activities, including distance learning instruction on the web for expanding NPS focus on living peoples and cultures, including Asian and Hispanic Americans, and others associated with park units.

Staff inventory baskets in museum storage, Western Archeological and Conservation Center.

- Continue to expand use of the Internet to assist parks with Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) compliance and provide information to the public. In FY 2006 the final revised Park NAGPRA guidance was completed and distributed.
- Develop and provide park NAGPRA training and increase training opportunities. In FY 2007 and FY 2008, there are plans to increase Park NAGPRA training opportunities for superintendents and resource managers. In FY 2006, the NPS implemented the Park NAGPRA Internship Program, which provides opportunities for Native American students to work in parks, centers, and offices nationwide on projects related to NAGPRA.
- The National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom program annually reviews and adds new sites, programs, or facilities to the Network to Freedom listing and administers the logo. In FY 2008 and FY 2007, an annual review an estimated 65 applications for listing is planned. In FY 2006, 64 applications for listing were reviewed (66 percent were approved for a total membership of 285).
- The Network to Freedom program provides information on the program and technical assistance upon request. In FY 2008, one national and one regional newsletter will be continued, regional training and meetings for partners and members will be provided, the program will be introduced to underserved populations, and preparation for the 10th anniversary of the program will begin. In FY 2007, the Junior Ranger program will be promoted; a national conference will be co-sponsored; and information on program members and integration of oral traditions with primary research will be published. In FY 2006, the program collaborated with regional entities, such as Maryland Tourism and Iowa Freedom Trails Initiative; made presentations at regional meetings and public events, such as a state fair; and provided technical assistance to the Harriet Tubman Special Resource Study and Harriet Tubman Discovery Center.
- The Vanishing Treasures Program, initiated in 1993 with funding being received in 1998, addresses identified critical weaknesses that threaten unique, rare, and irreplaceable prehistoric and historic ruins in the Intermountain and Pacific West Region's arid desert parks. Projects range from condition assessments to baseline documentation to full structural stabilization and site reburial. In FY 2008, the program plans provide project funding for 11 parks, including architectural treatments at Salinas Pueblo Missions NM, Tonto NM, Pecos NHP, Wupatki NM, Aztec Ruins NM, and Hovenweep NM; condition assessments at Walnut Canyon NM, Grand Canyon NP, Glen Canyon NRA, and Bandelier NM; and a comprehensive report on the backfilling of archeological sites at Chaco Culture NHP.

Vanishing Treasures conservator stabilizes interior earthen plaster in rock cut structure, Bandelier NM.

Program Performance Overview – Cultural Resources Management

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
End Outcome Goal 1.3: Resource Protection. Protect Cultural and Natural Heritage Resources										
End Outcome Measures										
Percent of cultural properties on NPS inventory in good condition **(SP, BUR Ia5A).** See bureau goals Ia5, Ia7, and Ia8 below.	C	47.3% (26,456 of 55,876) Baseline year	48.5% (28,966 of 59,674) + 2,510 in FY 2005	48.6% (29,000 of 59,674) + 34 in FY 2006	62% (37,234 of 59,674) + 8,268 in FY 2006	Goal Dropped by DOI and NPS	Goal Dropped by DOI and NPS	Not applicable	Not applicable	Measure dropped after FY 2006
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$277,961	$304,952	$308,503	$308,503	$307,851				
Comments:		Per unit cost of property is meaningless as it combines historic structures (i.e. Independence Hall), cultural landscapes (Gettysburg Battlefield), and archaeological sites (i.e. Mesa Verde) as "properties." This measure has been disaggregated to Ia5 (historic structures), Ia7 (cultural landscapes) and Ia8 (archeological sites).								
Contributing Programs:		Cultural Resources Management								
Percent of historic structures good condition **(SP, BUR Ia5)** Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	C	45.5% (12,102 of 26,585) + 349 in FY 2004	47.1% (12,660 of 26,879) + 558 in FY 2005	46%	51.8% (13,788 of 26,630) + 1,128 in FY 2006	56.0% (14,395 of 25,687) Baseline updated + 607 in FY 2007	55.3% (14,213 of 25,687) Baseline updated + 425 in FY 2007	60.5% (15,550 of 25,687) + 1,337 in FY 2008	+ 5.2% (+ 9.4%) (1,337 / 14,213)	81.4%
Percent of historic and prehistoric structures in good condition **(PART CR-1) See Comments**	C	45.5%	47.1%	46.0%	51.8%	46.5%	52%	52.5%	0.5%	54.5%
Total actual/projected operational cost ($000)		$178,450	$195,778	$199,734	$199,734	$199,312	$194,561	$223,270	$28,709	
Actual/projected cost per historic structure (in dollars)		$6,712	$7,284	$7,500	$7,500	$7,759	$7,574	$8,692	$1,118	
Comments:		Beginning in FY 2007, goal Ia5 includes all historic structures managed by parks rather than only those listed in the official database. PART CR-1 reports only those historic structures in the official database. Per unit cost based on historic structures managed (26,879 through 2006, and 25,678 2007-2012) during a given year. The usefulness of per unit costs is questionable as each historic structure is unique in its construction and the cost to manage, maintain, treat, and protect one structure can't be directly compared to a different structure. Cost does not include inventory and monitoring activities. Construction and Land Acquisition contributions to the goal are not included in the per unit costs.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Cultural Resources Management, Facility Operations and Maintenance, Construction - Line Item Construction								

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of the cultural landscapes in good condition. **(SP, BUR Ia7)** Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year.	C	33.3% (60 of 180) + 6 in FY 2004	36.8% (95 of 258) + 35 sites in FY 2005	32%	43.58% (146 of 350) + 51 in FY 2006	38.7% (331 of 856) + 47 in FY 2007	38.1% (326 of 856) + 42 in FY 2007	44.5% (381 of 856) + 55 in FY 2008	+ 6.7% (+ 16.9%) (55 / 326)	70.2%
Percent of cultural landscapes in good condition. **(PART CR-4) See Comments**	C	33.3%	36.8%	32%	43.6%	32.5%	44%	44.5%	+ 0.5%	54%
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$73,578	$80,723	$78,677	$78,677	$78,511	$76,639	$82,966	$6,327	
Actual/projected cost per landscape managed (in dollars)		$133,623	$312,878	$224,792	$224,792	$91,718	$89,532	$96,923	$7,391	
Comments:		Beginning in FY 2007, goal Ia7 includes all cultural landscapes managed by parks. PART CR-4 includes only those landscapes in the official database. are included in the baseline. Per unit cost based on cultural landscapes managed during a given year. The usefulness of per unit costs is questionable as each "landscape" (battlefield, National Cemetery, The Mall) is unique and the cost to manage, maintain, treat, and protect a landscape can't be directly compared to a different landscape. Cost does not include inventory and monitoring activities. The baseline for this goal is updated at the end of each fiscal year. Construction and Land Acquisition contributions to the goal are not included in per unit costs.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Cultural Resources Management								
Land Acquisition contribution ($000)		$5,949	$10,366	$5,642		$5,642		$1,549	$1,549	
Percent of the recorded archeological sites with condition assessments are in good condition (**SP, BUR Ia8)** Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	C	49.1% (14,301 of 29,111) + 2,410 in FY 2004	49.8% (18,211 of 32,537) + 1,910 in FY 2005	51%	53.9% (23,300 of 43,203) + 5,089 in FY 2006	49% (25,111 of 51,222) + 3,000 in FY 2007	47.95% (24,562 of 51,222) +2,451 in FY 2007	54.8% (28,062 of 51,222) + 3,500 in FY 2008	+ 6.85 (+ 14.2%) (3,500 / 24,562)	52.8%
Percent of the recorded archeological sites in good condition **(PART CR-3) See Comments**	C	49.4%	49.8%	51%	53.9%	51.5%	51.5%	- 2.4% (51.4%)	52%	54%
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$25,933	$28,451	$30,091	$30,091	$30,028	$29,312	$32,046	$2,734	
Actual/projected cost per archaeological site (in dollars)		$554.14	$874.43	$696.51	$696.51	$586.23	$572.25	$625.63	$53.38	

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
Comments:		Beginning in FY 2007, goal Ia8 includes all archeological sites managed by parks. PART CR-3 includes only the sites in the official database. Per unit cost is problematic for projections due to the variability of location and type of archaeological site protected. Each archaeological site is unique in sensitivity, location, and impact from visitation and the cost to manage, maintain, treat, and protect an archaeological site can't be directly compared to a different site. Cost does not include inventory and monitoring activities. As a majority of the easily remedied problems are addressed, it becomes increasingly time consuming and costly to move additional sites to good condition. Construction contribution to the goal is not included in per unit costs.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Cultural Resources Management								
Percent of collections in NPS inventory in good condition **(SP, BUR Ia6A)**	C	50.6% (160 of 316) + 12.3% (+ 39) in FY 2004	52.2% (167 of 320) + 1.6% (7) in FY 2005	54.4% (174 of 320) + 7 in FY 2006	54.7% (175 of 320) + 8 in FY 2006	57.8% (185 of 320) + 10 in FY 2007	56.6% (181 of 320) + 6 in FY 2007	60.3% (193 of 320) + 12 in FY 2008	3.7% (+ 6.6%) (12 / 181)	67.5% (216 of 320)
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$44,302	$48,604	$49,076	$49,076	$48,973	$47,805	$54,692	$6,887	
Actual/projected cost per collection managed. (in dollars)		$580	$650	$651	$651	$698	$681	$779	$98	
Comments:		Per unit cost based on the total number of collections managed (320). Per unit cost is problematic for projections due to the variability of location and type of collection managed. Each collection site is unique in sensitivity, location, and the objects it contains and the cost to manage, maintain, treat, and protect a collection can't be directly compared to other collections. Targets were updated because more collections are being tracked and competition for funding is expected to result in a slower rate of improvement.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Cultural Resources Management								
Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau and PART Outcome Measures										
NPS Museum Collections: Percent of preservation and protection standards met for park museum collections **(BUR Ia6)** Note: this goal target is based on the ratio at the "end" of the reporting fiscal year. The baseline is not static.	C	70.7% (53,947 of 76,319) + 476 in FY 2004	71.5% (53,509 of 74,807) - 438 in FY 2005	72.4%	72.6% (54,795 of 75,431) + 1,286 in FY 2006	74% (51,924 of 70,173) + 1,205 in FY 2007	73.7% (51,719 of 70,173) +1,000 in FY 2007	76.6% (53,719 of 70,173) + 2,000 in FY 2008	+ 2.9 (+ 3.9%) (2,000/51,719)	88.0%

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of preservation and protection standards met at park museum facilities **(PART CR-2)**		70.7%	71.5%	72.4%	72.6%	73.4%	73.6%	74.6%	+ 1%	78.6%
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$44,302	$48,604	$49,076	$49,076	$48,973	$47,805	$54,692	$6,887	
Actual/projected cost museum objects. (in dollars)		$580	$650	$651	$651	$698	$681	$779	$98	
Comments:		Per unit cost is based on the number of paleontological localities managed (3,250 through 2006, and 4,007 for 2007-2012). The baseline has been updated.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Cultural Resources Management								
PART Efficiency and Other Output Measures										
Cost to catalog a museum object **(PART CR-7)**	**A**	$1.07 ($1.37 million / 1,280,000)	$1.21 ($1.55 million / 1/270,000)	$0.90	$0.83 ($1.37 million / 1,650,00)	$0.89	$0.89	$0.87	- $0.02 ($0.87)	TBD
Comments:		This PART measure is an efficiency measure that is a per unit cost.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Cultural Resources								

Note: The 2007 plan is the performance level based upon a projection of 2007 likely enacted made during the first quarter of 2007. The 2008 plan and the 2012 long-term targets build on the 2007 plan. To the extent that Congress enacts a 2007 appropriation that is different from the 2007 projection, the 2008 plan and 2012 targets may require revision.

Subactivity: **Resource Stewardship**
Program Component: **Resources Protection**

Justification of FY 2008 Program Changes

The 2008 budget request for the Resources Protection program is $49,530,000 and 274 FTE, a net program increase of $545,000 and 7 FTE from the FY 2007 President's Budget.

Targeted Park Base Increases for Core Park Operations (+$545,000/+7 FTE) – The NPS is proposing an increase of $40.561 million at parks in FY 2008 to focus on core operations. The portion of this increase directed toward resource stewardship needs is $6.808 million with $545,000 specifically aimed at high priority, recurring resource protection activities. A description of the park base increases, as well as summaries of each requested increase, can be found in the "ONPS Summaries" section of the budget justifications.

With the proposed increase, an additional 1,927,481 acres of wilderness would meet designated wilderness character objectives. Parks would also be able bring an additional 12,167 miles of streams and rivers into compliance with State and Federal water standards and support work on water protection agreements and historic structures. Additional work would be done to meet park specific resource goals.

Program Performance Change Table

	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 CR [1]	2008 Base Budget (2007 PB + Fixed Costs)	2008 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2008	Program Change Accruing in Outyears
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Wilderness meeting standards (acres) (Ia10)	N/A	28,313,955	30,205,103	38,496,091	39,469,902	41,477,103	2,007,201	1,500,000
Total Actual/Projected Cost ($000)	$6,647	$7,293	$6,928	$7,450	$7,944	$8,320	$376	
Actual/Projected Cost Per Acre (whole dollars)	Not applicable	Not applicable	$3.66	$0.90	$2.81	$2.94	$0.13	
Comments	Includes costs and performance from all supporting programs. This initiative will add 1,927,481 acres of wilderness protection and Visitor Services Law Enforcement and Protection will add 79,720 for a total of 2,007,201 acres.							
Water quality (acres) (Ia4B)	3,651,000	3,674,690	3,679,782	4,400,677	4,402,312	4,438,089	35,777	12,000
Total Actual/Projected Cost ($000)	$6,005	$6,588	$7,886	$7,682	$8,191	$8,323	$132	
Actual/Projected Cost Per Acre (whole dollars)	$1.26	$1.38	$1.66	$1.39	$1.49	$1.51	$0.02	
Comments	Costs and performance include all contributing Programs. This Resource Protection Initiative will add 12,167 acres and a Natural Resources Management Initiative will add 23,610 for a total of 35,777.							

	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 CR [1]	2008 Base Budget (2007 PB + Fixed Costs)	2008 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2008	Program Change Accruing in Outyears
					A	B=A+C	C	D

[1] The performance and cost data in the 2007 CR column is presented at the 2007 plan level, which is based upon a projection of 2007 likely enacted made during the first quarter of 2007. The 2008 plan builds on the 2007 plan. To the extent Congress enacts a 2007 appropriation that is different from the 2007 projection, the 2008 plan may require revision.

Note: Projected costs may not equal program change as these are full costs, which may include funds from other sources and (or) use averages.

Column A: The level of performance and costs expected in 2008 at the 2007 President's Budget level plus funded fixed costs. Reflects the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of prior year fixed costs, and trend impacts, but does not reflect the proposed program change.

Column D: Outyear performance beyond 2008 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2008. It does not include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent outyear.

Program Overview

The Resources Protection program of the National Park Service supports the Department's goal, "Protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources." The NPS actively manages natural and cultural resources in the national park system to meet its statutory responsibility to preserve these resources unimpaired for future generations. The program supports NPS efforts to improve the health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine and costal resources, sustain biological communities on the lands and waters in parks, and protect a wide variety of cultural resources. This program relates directly to the accomplishment of NPS specific goals as well as the accomplishment of the departmental goals.

Natural and cultural resources are sometimes threatened by human impacts and uses. Illegal activities such as poaching cause harm to and, in some cases, destruction of the resources for which the national parks were established. Natural resources protection is one of the many responsibilities of all NPS employees and specifically its law enforcement personnel. The protection of resources is accomplished through a program of patrols, investigations, remote surveillance, employee education, public education, improved security and increased interagency cooperation. Preventive measures focus on educating visitors, and particularly offenders, about the effects of inappropriate or illegal behavior on irreplaceable resources. Similarly, educating NPS employees about the impact of their work habits on the quality of resources provides effective preventive protection and helps them recognize illegal activities.

There is a significant illegal trade in wildlife and plant parts which are taken from National Park areas. Wildlife and plants are taken illegally for different reasons, often for personal consumption or for the sale of wildlife body parts in local or international commercial markets. The illegal removal of wildlife from the parks is suspected to be a factor in the decline of numerous species of wildlife and could cause the local extinction of many more from the parks. In addition, several species of wildlife which are federally listed as threatened or endangered are being killed or removed from units of the National Park Service.

Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Species Poached in National Parks

Endangered	Threatened
Hawksbill sea turtle California brown pelican Schaus swallowtail butterfly Wright's fishhook cactus	Bald eagle Steller sea lion Grizzly bear Northern spotted owl Greenback cutthroat trout Green sea turtle Loggerhead sea turtle Desert tortoise

Why Animals Are Poached

Animal	Commercial Product	Use	Where Traded
Bear	Gall Bladders	Medicinal Purposes	International
	Paws	Medicinal Purposes	International
Elk	Antlers	Medicinal Purposes	Asia
Yellow-Crowned Night-Herons	Meat	Food	National/International
Raptors	Animal	Falconry	National/International
Snakes	Skins	Fashion	National/International
	Animal	Pets	National/International
Paddlefish	Caviar	Food	National/International

Archaeological Resource Crimes: In calendar year 2005, the NPS documented 281 violations where archeological or paleontological resources were damaged or destroyed (most recent data available). Damage was reported by a variety of sites, including: historic and prehistoric archeological sites that included burials, tools, pottery, and baskets associated with historic and prehistoric subsistence and village sites; ceremonial sites; and shipwrecks and associated artifacts. The Archeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA), the Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) provide a statutory basis for the protection of archeological sites and cultural resources in parks. Regular monitoring and law enforcement activities reduce and deter looting and devastation of the resources. ARPA funds distributed to parks have resulted in criminal prosecutions as well as increased site protection throughout the NPS. The NPS plans to continue these investigative efforts and to support additional multi-agency investigations. Some funds will be used to increase the training of investigative, resource protection, and archeological staff and to support monitoring and long-term investigations in areas where looting and theft appear to be on the rise.

Environmental Crimes: The natural environment within and immediately adjacent to national park areas is the subject of growing concern from past and present environmental crimes and clean water issues. Urban sprawl threatens to increase these types of offenses. Threats have expanded from the dumping of residential trash to include the industrial dumping of solvents, asbestos, and other toxic materials in remote areas around and within the parks. In addition, remote areas of parks are now being used to cultivate large gardens of marijuana. Illegal Mexican drug trafficking organizations are setting up complex operations with live-in gardeners. Pristine land is being impacted with the destruction of native plants and animals. The introduction of chemicals and pesticides as well as the impacts of long-term human habitation are devastating to park resources. The NPS has increased the level of investigation directed towards these crimes, and has dedicated educational programs for both park visitors and neighbors to combat the presence and effect of environmental crimes.

Use of Cost and Performance Information

The NPS Division of Law Enforcement, Security and Emergency Services is working with Federal agencies such as the FBI to pursue the investigation of archaeological resource crimes and is co-sponsoring training with the Department of Defense and other land management agencies. This cooperation creates cost savings for all agencies involved while increasing effectiveness through shared knowledge.

Alaska Subsistence: Within the State of Alaska, the NPS has a unique responsibility for resources protection as mandated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980. The Act contains provisions that prioritize consumptive uses of fish and wildlife for rural residents of the State of Alaska. Federal agencies are charged with implementing the subsistence provisions on public lands as required by ANILCA. The NPS is responsible for monitoring the taking of consumptive resources on parklands. Priority over all other consumptive uses is based upon local rural residency, availability of alternative resources, and a customary and direct dependence upon the fish and wildlife populations as the mainstay of livelihood. ANILCA requirements consist of protecting fish and wildlife resources on Federal public lands; studies to document subsistence use by area and species; development of management

plans, policies and regulations for subsistence seasons, methods and means, and bag limits; and creation of an extensive public information/awareness system.

The NPS will continue to provide for support to park and monument Subsistence Resource Commissions, participation in Regional Advisory Council meetings, and substantive involvement with the State of Alaska in program matters and with local partners in conducting field-based resource monitoring projects. The NPS will continue to be an active member and supporter of the Federal Subsistence Board, an interagency body that deliberates and takes action on federal subsistence policies and regulatory proposals. Participation in these activities is essential to ensure that the natural and cultural resources and associated values of the Alaska parks are protected, restored and maintained in good condition and managed within their broader context.

Natural Resource Protection Projects: To develop innovative approaches that address the complex threats to natural resources in national parks, the Resource Protection Fund was established to fund a series of competitively selected projects. The projects funded in 2005 were diverse, both in their locations and in the threats addressed. These projects included protecting bears and visitors in the Alaska gateway communities at Klondike Goldrush NHS; understanding and changing the behavior of visitors who remove petrified wood from Petrified Forest NP; and expanding the investigative analysis techniques developed at Shenandoah NP for theft of native plants to other parks in neighboring NPS regions.

Petrified wood at Petrified Forest National Park.

FY 2008 Program Performance

With the base funding for FY 2008, the NPS will:

- Continue efforts on the southwestern border and in Californian parks to address pervasive drug traffic, illegal immigration, human trafficking, and large scale marijuana cultivation in the backcountry. These illegal activities result in resource damage in the form of destroyed vegetation, introduction of chemicals and pesticides, new trails, litter, and human waste.
- Continue investigative efforts and routine patrol activities in order to protect cultural and natural resources, and continue to monitor archaeological sites, in particular those susceptible to looting and vandalism.
- Provide technical assistance for government attorneys and law enforcement seeking information regarding cultural resource protection and conduct NAGPRA civil penalties investigations resulting in compliance with Federal law.
- Provide additional training for park and field archeologists in Archeological Resource Value Assessment, a crucial part of casework for prosecutions under ARPA.
- Collect, analyze, and utilize in briefing statements and information provided to public inquiries, government-wide information on the reported numbers of archeological looting or vandalism incidents, citations or other punishments of looters, and related information.
- Produce a technical bulletin addressing the methods and techniques for conducting Archeological Resource Value Assessments and make it available for wide distribution via the Archeological Program website.
- Add 12 miles of wild and scenic rivers to the count of miles meeting management objectives and 8,000 acres of wilderness to those acres meeting management objectives.
- Enhance performance in all resource protection goals included in the Natural and Cultural Resource Management sections of this budget justification through the integration of requested subject-to-furlough and seasonal protection rangers and personnel.

- Put Alaska subsistence policies in place for closures and customary and traditional use determinations as directed by the Deputy Secretary of the Department of the Interior.
- Enhance the effectiveness and success of the Alaska subsistence program's interagency components through participation in the interagency staff committee, technical support to the Regional Advisory Committees, Subsistence Advisory Commissions, Office of Subsistence Management, and Federal Subsistence Board.

In addition to this performance, the NPS expects to use the proposed funding increases to:

- Add 1,927,481 acres of wilderness to those acres meeting management objectives.
- Bring an additional 12,167 miles of streams and rivers into compliance with State and Federal water standards and support work on water protection agreements and historic structures.
- Work to meet park specific resource protection goals.
- Enhance performance in NPS natural and cultural resource protection goals through the integration of requested subject-to-furlough and seasonal protection rangers and personnel.

Program Performance Overview – Resource Protection

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
End Outcome Goal 1.3: Resource Protection. Protect Cultural and Natural Heritage Resources										
End Outcome Measures										
Percent of acres of Wilderness Areas under NPS management meeting their heritage resource objectives under authorizing legislation **(SP, BUR Ia10)**	C	No Data	65% (28,313,955 of 43,602,713 acres) Baseline year	65% (28,341,763 of 43,602,713) +27,808 acres in FY 2006	69.3% (30,205,103 of 43,602,703) + 1,891,148 in FY 2006	75% (39,469,902 of 51,999,414) Baseline revised + 2,524,811 FY 2007	74% (38,496,091 of 51,999,414) Baseline revised + 1,551,000 acres in FY 2007	79.8% (41,477,103 of 51,999,414) + 2,981,015 acres in FY 20078	+ 5.8% (+ 7.74%) (2,981,015 /38,496,091)	80% (41,677,103 of 51,999,414)
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$6,647	$7,293	$6,928	$6,928	$6,913	$6,748	$7,580	$832	
Actual/projected cost per acre. (in dollars)				$3.66	$3.66	$1.27	$0.81	$2.68	$1.87	
Comments:		Per unit cost is based on the acres of wilderness managed (43,602,713 through 2006, and 51,999,414 for 2007-2012). To reflect the new strategic plan cycle, after FY 2006, NPS re-evaluated the baseline and updated it. Beginning in FY 2007, acreage includes all wilderness.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Resource Protection								
Percent of miles of National Historic Trails and Wild and Scenic Rivers under NPS management meeting their heritage resource objectives under the authorizing legislation **(SP, BUR Ib4A & Ib4B)**	C	No data	55% (1,350 of 2,450) Baseline year	60% (1,470 of 2,450) + 120 in FY 2006	47.7% (1,170 of 2,450)	67% (1,366 of 2,036.8) Baseline updated + 55 in FY 2007	64.69% (1,317.6 of 2,036.8) Baseline updated + 7in FY 2007	68.7% (1,400 of 2,036.8) + 82 in FY 2008	+ 4% (+ 6.25%) (82 / 1,317.6)	70.7% (1,440 of 2,036.8)
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$2,428	$2,663	$2,816	$2,816	$1,378	$1,345	$1,450	$105	
Comments:		Per unit cost not meaningful because of the types of resources. Each mile of wild and scenic river and historic trail is unique and the cost to manage, maintain, treat, and protect them varies from location to location. During the second year of this goal, parks re-evaluated the criteria for reporting to the goal and found that the percent of heritage resources meeting objectives was not as high as reported in FY 2005.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Resource Protection								
Intermediate Outcome Measures and Bureau and PART Outcome Measures										

End Outcome Goal End Outcome Measure / Intermediate or PART Measure / PART Efficiency or other Outcome Measure	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Enacted	2006 Actual	2007 President's Budget	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	Change from 2007 Plan to 2008	Long-term Target 2012
Wilderness Resources: Percent of the 75 park units with wilderness/ backcountry resources that have approved plans that address the management of those resources **(BUR Ib5)**	C	20% (15 of 75) Baseline	20% (15 of 75) + 0% in FY 2005	25% (19 of 75)	19% (14 of 75)	Goal Dropped by NPS	Goal dropped by NPS	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Total actual/projected cost ($000)		$128	$141	$365	$365	$365				
Actual/projected cost per applicable park. (in dollars)		$1,712	$1,878	$4,870	$4,870	$4,860				
Comments:		Per unit cost based on number of parks wilderness/backcountry resources that have approved plans (75). NOTE: this NPS specific goal was dropped from the NPS strategic plan covering FY 2007-2012. This work is now included in the Wilderness goal Ia10.								
Contributing Programs:		ONPS Resource Protection								

Note: The 2007 plan is the performance level based upon a projection of 2007 likely enacted made during the first quarter of 2007. The 2008 plan and the 2012 long-term targets build on the 2007 plan. To the extent that Congress enacts a 2007 appropriation that is different from the 2007 projection, the 2008 plan and 2012 targets may require revision.